

Miami, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, Federal social security for all; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1953

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, as in reverence we hallow Thy name, so may we hallow our own as we keep our honor bright, our hearts pure, our ideals untarnished, and our devotion to the Nation's weal high and true. In these fateful days for whose decisions the future will judge us, by Thine enabling might may we maintain our integrity unsullied by animosities, prejudices, or personal ambitions. Save us from the disguises and pretenses of our own hearts which make us unworthy to wear the vesture of the gallant knighthood of Thine eternal purpose for human brotherhood. As our frail hands have a part in the shaping of the world that is to be, give to us the vision, the wisdom, and the courage that will make for both justice and lasting peace in all the earth. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 23, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2230) to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to remove the monthly limitations on official long-distance telephone calls and official telegrams of Members of the House of Representatives without affecting the annual limitation on such telephone calls and telegrams, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4) authorizing the printing of additional copies of prayers offered by the Chaplain, the Reverend Peter Marshall, D. D., at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate of the United States during the 80th and 81st Congresses.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 64) authorizing the Washington State Whitman Statue Committee to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman, the holding of ceremonies, and permanent location

in Statuary Hall, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, it is necessary for me to be absent from the city for the next 3 or 4 days. I ask that I be excused from attendance on sessions of the Senate until Monday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. KILGORE was excused from attendance upon the session of the Senate today.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS (S. Doc. No. 19)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, in the amount of \$13,230,037.30 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in that Commission, as of January 31, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

OFFSHORE OR TIDELAND OIL DEPOSITS—LETTER AND MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Governor of the State of Arizona, transmitting a copy of a memorial of the house of representatives of that State, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
STATE HOUSE,
Phoenix, Ariz., February 19, 1953.

HON. RICHARD NIXON,
President of the United States Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith you will find a certified copy of Arizona's House Memorial No. 2 relating to offshore or tideland oil deposits.

You will note that this is a memorial of the house of representatives only.

Furthermore, this letter is not meant to carry any implication of endorsement on my part of the sentiments expressed in the memorial.

Sincerely,

HOWARD PYLE,
Governor.

House Memorial 2

Memorial relating to offshore or tideland oil deposits

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents: The United States Supreme Court has ruled that offshore oil deposits, also known as tideland oil deposits, belong to all the people of the United States. The Congress of the United States has in study legislation to define the mileage limits of the coastal States.

In recent years the cost of building, maintaining, and operating schools has increased to an extent rendering it extremely difficult for State and local taxing units to provide adequate facilities for the growing number of children of school age. It is estimated that Arizona alone needs a hundred and twenty million dollars to take care of urgent school needs.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, urgently requests:

1. That legislation be enacted providing that revenue accruing to the United States Government from the production of offshore or tidelands oil be apportioned to the several States for aid to schools on a per capita basis.

Passed the house February 9, 1953.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 9, 1953.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

"Legislative Resolution 6

"Whereas the various States have enacted primary election laws that vary in the method of obtaining an advisory vote on presidential candidates; and

"Whereas it would be more representative of the people if the advisory vote obtained before the national conventions was uniform: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the members of the Nebraska Legislature in 65th session assembled—

"1. That the Congress of the United States enact a law establishing a uniform election procedure for obtaining an advisory vote for presidential candidates.

"2. That copies of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted by the clerk of the legislature to the Vice President of the United States as Presiding Officer of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member from Nebraska in the Congress of the United States.

"CHARLES J. WARNER,
"President of the Legislature."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 6

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to provide for the control of noxious weeds on federally owned or controlled lands

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring):

"Whereas federally owned and controlled lands are infested with noxious weeds, which infestation is increasing and spreading; and

"Whereas these areas so infested are a menace to other lands, private and public, and a handicap to State weed control officers in performing their duties; and

"Whereas Federal agencies often fail to cooperate with State laws; and

"Whereas in the second session of the 82d Congress the Honorable KARL MUNDT and the Honorable HAROLD O. LOVRE introduced bills providing for the control of noxious weeds on federally owned or controlled lands, which bills are being held in abeyance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the 33d session of the South Dakota Legislature, the House of Representatives concurring therein, do memorialize the Congress of the United States to provide for the control of noxious weeds on federally owned or controlled lands; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of both Houses of Congress, to United States Senator KARL MUNDT, to United States Senator FRANCIS CASE, to Congressman HAROLD O. LOVRE, to Congressman E. Y. BERRY, and to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress.

"REX TERRY,
Lieutenant Governor, President of
the Senate.

"HOBART H. GATES,
Speaker of the House."

Four joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relating to the Colorado River storage project; development of land and water resources; opposition of people of Wyoming to any form of Federal, regional, or watershed authorities, and granting to the State of Wyoming all of the land and minerals within the confines of its borders, with the exception of the national parks and national monuments, national forests, and lands for national defense and promotion of aviation and agriculture; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See joint resolutions printed in full when presented by Mr. BARRETT on February 20, 1953, pp. 1291-1292, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)
A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide sufficient funds to bring the Veterans' Administration hospital program to the needed standards to meet the needs of the veteran population of California; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the Associated Townsend Clubs of Dade County, Fla., at Bay Front Park, Miami, favoring the substitution of the so-called Townsend old-age pension plan for the present social security program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial relating to national cemeteries, and requesting the establishment of a cemetery in Arizona

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:
"Because of climatic conditions highly beneficial to persons afflicted with certain serious and often fatal ailments, Arizona has attracted to its borders many thousands of war veterans.

"Due to this migration from all parts of the nation of veterans desirous of receiving the benefits of these exceptionally favorable conditions, the veteran population of Arizona is probably greater proportionally than that of any other State, and is steadily increasing.

"In addition to the maintenance of several veterans' hospitals in the State there are a number of military and naval installations.
"For the reasons given it is obvious that the need for a national cemetery in Arizona is both real and urgent.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, prays:

"1. That the Congress enact a measure establishing a national cemetery in the State of Arizona.

"Adopted by the senate January 26, 1953.

"Adopted by the house February 13, 1953.

"Approved by the governor February 19, 1953.

"Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 19, 1953."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, relating to the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See concurrent resolution printed in the full when presented by Mr. THYE on February 23, 1953, p. 1346, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

RESOLUTIONS OF MINNESOTA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, resolutions adopted by the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., at their 30th annual convention on December 5 and 6, 1952.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MINNESOTA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., DECEMBER 5 AND 6, 1952

Be it resolved, That the Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America, approve the following Missouri River Basin declaration adopted at the Four-State Izaak Walton League Natural Resource Conference held at Sioux City, Iowa, October 18 and 19, 1952:

1. This conference of leaders of the Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota divisions of the Izaak Walton League of America expresses a continuing affirmative interest in the appropriate conservation and development of the renewable natural resources of the Missouri River Basin in the long-range public well-being.

2. We hold that this conservation and development can take place best on the basis of facts learned through an all-inclusive and continuing inventory of the basin's resources, coupled with a sound projection of the needs of the basin in relation to national needs, and that present inventories are not comprehensive and available to the public.

3. We subscribe to the necessity for the stating of a national policy relating to the proper use, treatment, and management of the resources of soil, water, and the plants and animals dependent upon soil and water, based on inventories and foreseeable needs, and the application of that policy to the Missouri Basin, realizing that the chief responsibility of any successful soil and moisture conservation program rests with the individual living on the land.

4. We hold that in essence the statement of a national policy produced by the Natural Resources Council of America and endorsed by our national Izaak Walton League is an appropriate policy, pending possible revision based upon inventory and projection of need.

5. We reject, as unsound and undesirable, the idea of complete domination and operation of plans and programs for the conservation and development of the described resources by governmental agencies alone, including a Missouri Valley Authority.

6. We advocate the establishment of effective management and a review procedure for

the basin that will give full and democratic powers and responsibilities to local, State, and national levels of government, with domination by no one level, and in which the private citizens of the basin shall be given an effective voice.

7. We commend this expression to our national organization for consideration and action, and to the people of the Missouri Basin. It is our hope that it will become the foundation for a peoples' program for the Missouri Basin, and that action will be taken in the immediate future to give it life and implementation.

Whereas recreational uses, hunting, fishing, and trapping, have become much more important than navigation on the Upper Mississippi River: Be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America request the next Minnesota Legislature to memorialize the United States Congress to amend the Rivers and Harbors Act to "include administration of rivers for recreation and wildlife as well as navigation."

RESOLUTION 10

Whereas the national forests, under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service, comprise a fundamental and important part of our national resources; and

Whereas these national forests are one of the few Federal enterprises returning an income in excess of appropriations; and

Whereas appropriations for development and administration of the national forests have shrunk to very unsatisfactory levels: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League urges full support of the efforts of the United States Forest Service in the development and administration of the timber, water, recreational, wildlife, range, and other resources of the national forests.

RESOLUTION 11

Whereas the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League has over many years strongly supported the Superior National Forest Roadless Area program, and especially the air-space reservation; and

Whereas this air-space reservation was upheld in a test case in district Federal court, it is now being appealed: Be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League continue its vigorous support of the program and aid in the enforcement of the air-space reservation.

RESOLUTION 12

Whereas the recreation and wildlife values on our national forests may equal or exceed timber values: Be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America respectfully requests the United States Congress to provide adequate funds for wildlife management on our national forests and that at least one full-time biologist be maintained on each national forest.

Whereas the future of free hunting and fishing in America is seriously threatened by problems of land use and misuse: Be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota division of the Izaak Walton League arrange a meeting in February, April, and November 1953, to be attended by the representatives of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Department of Conservation, University of Minnesota faculty, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, Production Marketing Administration, farmers, farm organizations, State and regional conservation groups, railroads, United States engineers, and other similar groups the league may wish to invite; be it further

Resolved, That above said representatives make findings and recommendations which will help solve the problems involved in the best use of our land by both farmers and sportsmen as it is affected by pothole drainage, soil-conservation practices, spring and

fall burning, controlling irresponsible hunters, flood control, irrigation, game cover, reclamation, underground-water supplies, muskrat farming, posting land against trespass, weed control, woodlots and tree farming, grass farming, restoring wornout farms, and any other activities properly coming under this broad field.

INDEPENDENCE OF LITHUANIA— RESOLUTION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by Lithuanians of Westfield, Mass., and surrounding cities and towns, relating to the 35th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Lithuania.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WESTFIELD, MASS., February 22, 1953.

The Honorable JOHN F. KENNEDY,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: At the formal celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Lithuania, held at St. Casimir's Hall in Westfield, Mass., on February 22, 1953, at 3:00 p. m., the Lithuanians of Westfield, Mass., and the many Lithuanians from the surrounding cities and towns unanimously and without objection of any kind adopted and passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Government of the United States has ever recognized among the inalienable rights endowed man by his Creator the sovereign rights of all peoples to choose for themselves the form of government under which they choose to live; and

"Whereas the liberty-loving people of Lithuania have always cherished self-government and have ever resisted the tyranny of larger nations who were bent on depriving them of their God-given liberties; and

"Whereas against those principles of self-government, the Soviet Government of Russia has unjustly deprived Lithuania of her independence, has enslaved, pauperized, and is brutally persecuting her people, has killed hundreds of thousands of her population and has condemned about a fourth of the whole nation of Lithuania to a slow lingering death into the barren and dreary wastes of Siberia and the Arctic; and

"Whereas by this deliberate and systematic murder of her people and the ruthless depredation of Lithuania's wealth, culture, and institutions, the Soviet Government of Russia is committing upon Lithuania the horrible crime of genocide, a crime that has been condemned by all democratic and freedom-loving peoples; and

"Whereas, the Government of the United States refuses to recognize and has on repeated occasions denounced the subjugation of Lithuania and the other Baltic States by Russia and the present President of the United States in his pre-election campaign talks has stated that Lithuania and other countries like her should be freed from Russian aggression; and

"Whereas Lithuanians all over the world by appropriate observance and ceremony will commemorate on February 16, 1953, the 35th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Lithuania: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the time has come for the free world to make more substantial and more frequent declarations of its indignation against the crime of genocide now being committed by Russia upon Lithuania and other small nations and against the breaking of the principles of international law, morality, and human decency by Russia in

her treatment of those countries; be it further

"Resolved, That the Government of the United States continue to recognize the de jure existence of the Republic of Lithuania and take immediate necessary action against Russia to enable Lithuania to resume her rightful place among the free and independent nations of the world; be it further

"Resolved, That the Government of the United States ratify immediately the Genocide Convention, an act which will open up the way for Lithuania to present her just and legitimate case to the free world and without which little hope remains for the poor unfortunate victims of Soviet tyranny and aggression; be it further

"Resolved, That the President of the United States use the influence of his high office to bring about an immediate cessation of the destruction of Lithuania by Russia, to compel Russia to withdraw from Lithuania without any further delay, and to return Lithuanian deportees from Siberia and other parts of Russia; be it further

"Resolved, That Lithuania be represented at the United Nations by a duly appointed delegate and the United Nations delay no longer in making a thorough investigation of the numerous horrible crimes committed upon the Lithuanian nation by Soviet Russia; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, His Excellency Dwight D. Eisenhower; to the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles; to the chief delegate of the United States to the United Nations, the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; to the General Secretary of the United Nations, the Honorable Trygve Lie; to the Senators of Massachusetts, the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall and the Honorable John F. Kennedy; to the Representative from the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, the Honorable John W. Heslton, and to the press.

"WALTER MINKELIS,

"Chairman.

"KAZYS DUDA,

"Secretary."

UNION OR CLOSED SHOPS— LETTERS

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I hold in my hand some 50 letters which I have received from workers in North Carolina who are opposed to the union or closed shop, and who are apprehensive that some legislation may be passed which would deny the right of the worker to exercise his free choice and not become a member of the union.

Some of these letters are from railroad workers who say that the railroads are being pressured to adopt the union shop and thus eliminate all workers who do not belong to the union. This is a vitally important matter to all workers regardless of the character of their work. The workers as a whole are probably more conscious of their liberty and freedom and more jealous of preserving their rights than most any other group.

I have selected three of these letters as being typical of the whole, and I wish to have these inserted in the body of the RECORD following my remarks, together with my reply to each letter. These workers are not antagonistic to the union, but they wish to preserve their own individual rights, and they resent being forced to join an organization against their will in order to retain their jobs. I share their resentment, and shall oppose vigorously the adoption of either

the union shop or the closed shop, and when amendments are considered and presented to the Taft-Hartley Act I think the right of every worker to either join the union or refuse to join should be definitely and fully protected. I hope the amendments being considered by the committee will embody this vital principle.

When we consider the fact that as of January 1, 1953, there were 62 million people gainfully employed in the United States, and only 15 million of these belong to any union of any kind, it is difficult to understand how less than one-fourth of the workers feel that they should have the right to force the other three-fourths to join the union or be denied the right to hold a job or to work and support their families. It would seem that the 47 million workers who do not belong to any union should have the right to continue their present status unless they should voluntarily decide that they wished to affiliate with the union.

The people who are clamoring for the union or closed shop are not the workers but the labor leaders who want to thus increase their power and authority and achieve greater control over the workers of the country. Their power is already too great, and anything that tends to increase this authority would be adverse to the workers as well as to the public generally.

I am sending to the desk this batch of letters and asking that these, along with the letters which I have asked to be inserted in the body of the RECORD, be referred to the committee having this proposed legislation in charge, which I assume is the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letters will be received and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and, without objection, the letters will be printed in the RECORD, as requested by the Senator from North Carolina.

The letters are as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 20, 1953.
Senator CLYDE R. HOEY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As you no doubt know, the 17 so-called nonoperating brotherhoods representing railroad employees are bringing pressure to bear on railroads throughout the Nation to incorporate the union-shop clause into the agreements and have already been successful on a number of roads.

I view this move with alarm because I feel that when men and women must belong to and pay dues to any organization, labor union or otherwise, in order to earn a living for themselves and their families, we will no longer have the democracy that the American people have cherished for so long. This view is shared by thousands of other railroad employees, many of whom are afraid to freely express themselves for fear of retaliation by the labor unions. I am not antiunion. I think that organized labor has greatly benefited the working people of this country, but I am against compulsory membership in any organization and I am against labor unions becoming too powerful as they will most certainly do if this move is not checked.

I understand that the present Congress will in the near future consider revisions in the present labor laws and I want to urge you to do your utmost to outlaw the union shop, as well as the closed shop, not only in the railroad industry, but in all industry.

Yours very truly,

T. W. WALKER, JR.

FEBRUARY 23, 1953.

Mr. T. W. WALKER, Jr.,
Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR MR. WALKER: I have your letter of February 20, 1953, in regard to the effort being made to pressure the railroads into an agreement to incorporate the union-shop clause in their agreements, and I note your opposition to this movement.

I assure you that I am in hearty accord with your thinking on this subject, and I shall do everything possible to defeat any provision of law requiring the union shop or a closed shop.

I feel very strong on this subject, and I do not believe that any American citizen ought to be forced to join any organization against his will. I will defend fully and completely the right of any worker to join a union if he desires to do so, but I would just as vigorously oppose any plan that would compel a worker to join a union in order to get a job and make a living, if he does not wish to do so.

I shall do everything within my power to see that the rights of the people are not infringed upon and that the workers are protected in their full freedom.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., February 20, 1953.
The Honorable GRAHAM BARDEN,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am writing you inasmuch as I understand that you are on the committee studying the so-called union shop.

I have been employed by the railroad for 11 years. Part of this time I was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Steamship Clerks and withdrew from the union of my own accord. I wish to state that I am not against the union and feel that there is a need for the union; however, I am definitely opposed to union shop which will force all that are employed to become a member of the union or either lose their job. This certainly, in my opinion, is unconstitutional in that it leaves the employee no prerogative. Anything that you can do will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

O. J. BARNES.

FEBRUARY 23, 1953.

Mr. O. J. BARNES,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

DEAR MR. BARNES: I thank you for sending me copy of letter which you have written to Congressman BARDEN in regard to the union shop.

I am opposed to the union shop and shall do all I can to defeat it. I do not believe that any American citizen ought to be required to join any organization against his will in order to either get a position or to hold one.

It is my position that every citizen should be protected in his right to either join a union or refuse to join it just as he desires, and his right to work should not be interfered with or denied in either instance.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 20, 1953.
The Honorable CLYDE R. HOEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HOEY: I understand that efforts are being exerted to force the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. to agree to a union shop.

I am employed in a personal staff office by the Atlantic Coast Line general offices in Wilmington, and this information is very alarming to those of us who have always enjoyed working for the Coast Line under its present management.

Please understand that I do not oppose all unions or a unionized office because I am aware of the fact that they have brought about many excellent working conditions for all of us. However, I definitely am not in favor of anyone compelling me to join any organization or else have my job taken away from me. Our forefathers such as Washington, Samuel Adams, Franklin, Daniel Webster, Jefferson, and Lincoln; poets such as Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, and Whittier have all written gloriously about America, which to them was synonymous with freedom. To me, freedom means a democracy—a place where one has the undisputed privilege of accepting or denouncing any action of government without fear of repercussion. There have been several wars fought for our democracy and there are many lives being sacrificed at the present time in Korea for this same principle. Yet, there is nothing about a union shop that slightly resembles democracy.

As a native North Carolinian, I know that your past administration as Governor here was a fair and just one—when I attended school in Raleigh I have watched you many times getting your morning coke at Brantley's—and I have always been extremely proud of you as a representative of our State. Therefore, I am appealing to you to oppose any action that would deny any employee the freedom of speech and expression, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. As John D. Rockefeller, Jr. stated, " * * * the world owes no man a living but it owes every man an opportunity to make a living." In a union shop one has little opportunity.

Sincerely,

MRS. JULIA TABB.

FEBRUARY 24, 1953.

MRS. JULIA TABB,
Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR MRS. TABB: I have your letter of February 20, 1953, and note with interest the efforts being made to force the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. to agree to a union shop.

I can well understand your views on this subject and your opposition to the union shop, or a closed shop, which I think is certainly undesirable.

I share your view that the union has accomplished much good, but I believe all workers should be free and independent with the right to either join a union or not as they prefer. It is rather presumptuous for any organization to take the position that they will deny a person the right to work unless he joins that particular organization.

The right to work and make a living is a constitutional privilege of an American citizen, and I do not think that this right should be curtailed or invaded by forcing him to join a union or any other organization against his will.

It so happens that there are around 62 million people as of January 1, 1953, gainfully employed in the United States. Of this total number only about 15 million belong to any union of any kind. It does seem rather preposterous for the union leaders to insist that the other 47 million workers be required to join a union or be denied the privilege of working. Since only one-fourth belong to a union it would seem rather far-fetched for this group to demand that the other three-fourths either join or be prohibited from getting a job. I feel that this 47 million are entitled to work as well as the 15 million who belong to the unions, and have the protection of their right to join a union and remain a member of that organization, but certainly the right not to join unless the worker wishes to do so, should be reserved to the three-fourths of the workers in the United States.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY.

TREATMENT OF MINORITY GROUPS BY RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

MR. WILEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report favorably an original resolution protesting against the treatment of minority groups by Russia and her satellites, and I submit a report (No. 47) thereon.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) was read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the vicious and inhuman campaigns conducted by the Soviet Government and its puppet governments in satellite states in Europe and Asia against minority groups such as the persecution of Greek Orthodox congregations, the imprisonment of Roman Catholic prelates, the harassment of Protestant denominations, the suppression of Moslem communities, the persecution and scattering of ethnic groups in Poland, in the Ukraine, in the Baltic and Balkan States, and in many other areas under Soviet domination, and most recently the increasing persecution of the people of the Jewish faith, deserve the strongest condemnation by all peoples who believe that spiritual values are the bases of human progress and freedom. *Resolved further*, That the President of the United States is hereby urged to take appropriate action to protest, particularly in the General Assembly of the United Nations, against these outrages.

MR. TAFI. Mr. President, in regard to the resolution reported by the Senator from Wisconsin, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution go over, under the rule; and I give notice that I intend to ask for its consideration on Friday. The resolution deals with the general protest against persecution by the Soviets.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar, and will go over under any circumstances, under the rule.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 1061. A bill for the relief of Norman F. George; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 1062. A bill for the relief of Ellseu Joaquim Boa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BEALL, Mr. McCLELLAN, and Mr. POTTER):

S. 1063. A bill to authorize and request the President to promote certain naval officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 1064. A bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1065. A bill providing for creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the St. Lawrence seaway in United States territory in the interest of national security; to establish cooperation with Canada in the construction, operation, and control of the St. Lawrence seaway; and to authorize certain works for

the improvement of navigation in the Great Lakes System above Lake Erie; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 1066. A bill to authorize certain works for the improvement of navigation in the Great Lakes System above Lake Erie; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above-mentioned bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. GRISWOLD (for himself and Mr. IVES (by request)):

S. 1067. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to insure proper review of disability status of persons discharged from the armed services; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare;

S. 1068. A bill to provide hospital care and medical treatment for certain disabled veterans; and

S. 1069. A bill to provide a further opportunity for veterans of World War II who were in active military, naval, or air service of the United States on the delimiting date for initiating a course of education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and who had not initiated a course prior to said date, to initiate such a course; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. NEELY:

S. 1070. A bill for the relief of Raymond D. Beckner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 1071. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Demetrius John Monoyioudes to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 1072. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUNT:

S. 1073. A bill for the relief of Mary Shizue Hirano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 1074. A bill for the relief of Isaac Glickman, Reghina Glickman, Alfred Cismaru, and Anna Cismaru; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1075. A bill to amend title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. IVES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself and Mr. POTTER):

S. 1076. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to transfer certain counties from the eastern district of Michigan to the western district of Michigan, to provide for the appointment of additional district judges for the judicial districts of Michigan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT (for himself and Mr. HUNT):

S. 1077. A bill to provide compensation to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for certain lands of the Riverton reclamation project within the ceded portion of the Wind River Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (by request):

S. 1078. A bill to authorize the use of certificates by officers of the Armed Forces of the United States, in connection with certain pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1079. A bill for the relief of Alexander Welner (Alexander Kauschus); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1080. A bill to amend section 1154 (a) of title 18 of the United States Code to remove restrictions against the selling of intoxicating liquors to Indians outside Indian country (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART (for himself, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BUSH, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FREAR, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. IVES, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. SPARKMAN):

S. 1081. A bill to provide authority for temporary economic controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAPEHART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DUFF, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JENNER, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. THYE, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUTLER of Maryland when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

ROTATION OF GRAINS IN STORAGE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration. I ask unanimous consent to speak not to exceed 2 minutes on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the Senator from Minnesota is recognized for 2 minutes.

The bill (S. 1064) to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am today introducing in the Senate—and Representative MARSHALL is introducing a similar measure in the House—a bill to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to keep its stocks of farm commodities fresh and in first-class condition, and in economical storage position, by sale of old or out-of-position farm commodities and purchase or contract for new farm commodities to prevent any unfavorable market price reaction.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced a policy of purchasing grain in

the market to offset the effect of sale of grain which has gone out of condition or is in danger of going out of condition.

Wise administration of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks requires more than crisis action after loss has occurred or is imminent.

The Commodity Credit Corporation Act permitted sale of CCC grain stocks for their usual uses only when it would bring support, plus 5 percent and reasonable storage charges. Exception was made if the stocks had already gone out of condition or were in immediate danger of doing so, or when the grain was being diverted from its usual market. This made it impossible for the Government agency to follow normal trade and private practice of keeping stocks held in storage fresh—generally never more than one marketing season old—by selling old and buying new grain at market price.

Furthermore, the act makes it impossible for Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of two other types of stocks:

First. Small lots which could not be economically stored near the point of acquisition, but would have to be transported at considerable expense to storage facilities; and

Second. Lots acquired in areas where storage was impractical due to climate, insects, or other reasons.

The bill introduced today will permit Commodity Credit Corporation to keep its stocks fresh by selling old and buying or contracting for farm commodities at market price to avoid serious market consequences. It is hoped that enactment of this bill will further the maintenance of adequate reserves of improved quality products and that the recent example of market deflation will be avoided by more orderly marketing practice.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION IN GREAT LAKES SYSTEM ABOVE LAKE ERIE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference two bills relating to the St. Lawrence seaway and the improvement of navigation in the Great Lakes system above Lake Erie.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY were received and referred, as follows:

S. 1065. A bill providing for creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the St. Lawrence seaway in United States territory in the interest of national security; to establish cooperation with Canada in the construction, operation, and control of the St. Lawrence seaway; and to authorize certain works for the improvement of navigation in the Great Lakes system above Lake Erie, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 1066. A bill to authorize certain works for the improvement of navigation in the Great Lakes system above Lake Erie; to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that a statement by me, together with a letter addressed to me by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and my reply there-

to, relating to the St. Lawrence seaway, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

The St. Lawrence seaway is vital to the welfare and prosperity of my State of Minnesota. It is also essential to the national welfare and security of the United States. For many years now we have attempted to secure congressional approval of the agreement between the United States and Canada for the building of the seaway. Our efforts have been unsuccessful. Our most recent attempt in the Senate was defeated on June 18, 1952, when our bill was resubmitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for further study.

An evaluation of last November's election results leads to the conclusion that the likelihood of our obtaining approval for our original legislation is even remote. We, therefore, have the alternative of continuing our efforts in behalf of our old proposal and allowing the great inland waterway resources to be utterly wasted or of finding a new approach to achieve our objective.

On November 4, 1952, Canada ended the 1941 agreement that she had with us for the joint development of the St. Lawrence seaway project. That agreement today no longer exists. The seaway will, therefore, be built. The only question is whether it will be built by Canada alone or by us in association with Canada.

The St. Lawrence seaway is an economic necessity for Minnesota and for the whole upper Midwest area. It will assist us in the shipment of grain, in the shipment of the great stores of iron ore from the Mesabi Range to serve the Nation, in the development of package freight shipments on the Great Lakes and in the attainment of a balanced economy for our State.

I have been in constant consultation with my associates here in the Senate and with interested citizen groups in Minnesota and elsewhere in an attempt to find a legislative formula which will build the St. Lawrence seaway and allow the Midwest and, in particular, Minnesota to share in the economic benefits which will flow from the waterway. This calls for the realization of two objectives: First, the building of the waterway and second, the deepening of the Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marys Rivers so that the channels are 27 feet deep to allow ocean navigation to reach all ports in the Great Lakes system.

A series of regional conferences were held last December with various committees and interested parties to work out a legislative program for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin area. As a result of those conferences and other meetings, a policy was adopted; first, to separate the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway from the deepening of the river channels and, second, the question of what to do with the power created by the St. Lawrence seaway project.

The Wiley bill, S. 589, was introduced on January 23, as part of the program to carry out this policy. This bill provides exclusively for the construction of part of the St. Lawrence seaway on American soil and for negotiations with the Canadian Government for a joint United States and Canadian use of the seaway as a whole. I joined in sponsoring this bill because I believe it is essential to the national self-interest and defense of our Nation that the seaway be built. Senator WILEY is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will have the responsibility for this legislation. We have reason to believe that the committee will report the bill out favorably. The bill has the support of President Eisenhower and the leaders in Congress.

The Wiley bill does not deal with the need to deepen the channels in the Great Lakes

system above Lake Erie and does not extend the direct economic benefits of the seaway to Minnesota and other States of the huge industrial and agricultural areas west of Lake Erie. Senator WILEY, however, as a Senator from Wisconsin, a State which requires the deepening of the channels if it is to enjoy the benefits of increased navigation resulting from the St. Lawrence seaway, has expressed to me his pledge that he will dedicate his efforts toward receiving congressional approval for the channel deepening project. In fact, I include the correspondence between Senator WILEY and myself on the subject at this point:

JANUARY 12, 1953.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR ALEX: Thank you very much for your letter of January 8 and for sending me a confidential draft of the bill you plan to introduce shortly. I am pleased that you had it reviewed by the State Department, by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association and by our Senate legislative counsel. It is my hope that the bill will soon be enacted, and I know that you as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will do what you can to expedite its passage.

There is one concern that I do have, however, and I would like your comment on it. The bill as it stands will not assure our own States of Wisconsin and Minnesota that they will share in the benefits of the seaway. It is my understanding that a second bill will have to be enacted in order to clear the route so that our States can benefit from the seaway. I would like to hear from you, ALEX, as to whether we have any assurances that we can get that second bill through the Congress.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
January 16, 1953.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR HUBERT: Thank you for your fine letter of January 12. You are absolutely right that we propose a second step to look after the needs of the upper Lake States. We plan to introduce an amendment to the regular Rivers and Harbors bill under which there would be deepening on the channels on the Detroit, St. Marys and St. Clair Rivers, and thereby provide 27-foot access to the upper lake region beyond Lake Erie.

According to the Lake Carriers Association, this particular procedure of an amendment to the regular rivers bill is far surer of success than attempting to secure channel deepening through the seaway bill.

Whether or not we are even successful in getting the seaway bill passed, we are going to have to deepen the channel for the benefit of upper Lake States.

Another problem which might have come up if we had attempted to put the channel-deepening amendment in the new seaway bill, is that the channel deepening will be simply a regular authorization by the Federal Government, whereas the seaway bill will be based upon self-liquidation through charging of tolls. To combine both phases in one bill would have meant that one part would be self-liquidating and the other part not so.

With warmest regards, and looking forward to your continued support of this great objective which you have always given so earnestly in the past, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

That correspondence demonstrates that I stated as part of the understanding in con-

nection with my cosponsorship of the Wiley bill the agreement that we would move simultaneously to adopt legislation to deepen the channels.

At the beginning of the year, I accepted an assignment to serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There were many reasons for that decision, but one of the most important reasons was my knowledge that the St. Lawrence seaway bill would be discussed and controlled by the committee. I believed that I could serve my State best by serving on the committee and protecting the interests of my State when the St. Lawrence bill is considered by that committee.

It is my intention—and I have so stated to the people of Minnesota—to request full consideration by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a legislative program which would combine the principles of the Wiley bill with a legislative approval of the channel deepening project.

It may be that an amendment to the Wiley bill should be adopted to unite the two programs. It may be that we should press for separate legislation as better strategy. This is something we should decide in the very near future and is something I am now discussing with my colleagues and associates. In order to have all the alternatives available for ready action, I am submitting at this time three legislative proposals to the Senate. The first is an expanded version of the Wiley bill, which includes a proposal for deepening the channels in the Great Lakes system. The second is an amendment to the Wiley bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Army to carry out the improvements of the Great Lakes system originally proposed in the agreement between the United States and Canada. This amendment would authorize the expenditure of \$100 million to carry out the construction. The third is a separate bill dealing exclusively with the improvement of navigation in the Great Lakes system above Lake Erie by deepening the channels in the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, the Straits of Mackinac and St. Marys River. The third alternative of an independent bill has some merit in that it will obtain the support of organizations such as the American Association of Port Authorities and the Lake Carriers Association, who have a substantial economic interest in improving the navigation above Lake Erie but who are not all agreed at this time on the desirability of building the St. Lawrence seaway project.

Finally, I make a plea for unity. It is time for us to be responsible to the national welfare. I know that the best interest of Minnesota hinges upon the national welfare and security of the whole Nation. I do not want to embarrass or hinder the effort to build the St. Lawrence seaway simply because my own preferences or ideas have not been fully accepted by my associates. I have assurances that by the time the St. Lawrence seaway project is completed, and this may take until 1959, the job of deepening the channels in the Great Lakes system above Lake Erie will likewise be simultaneously completed. Our task now is to unite to attain both of these objectives in a sensible, orderly, and responsible manner. As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee I pledge my energies to that objective.

AMENDMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. I now submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 589) providing for creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the St. Lawrence seaway in United States territory in the interest of national security; authorizing the Corporation to consummate certain arrangements with the St. Lawrence Seaway

Authority of Canada relative to construction and operation of the seaway; empowering the Corporation to finance the United States share of the seaway cost on a self-liquidating basis; to establish cooperation with Canada in the control and operation of the St. Lawrence seaway; to authorize negotiations with Canada of an agreement on tolls; and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received and printed and will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT RELATING TO SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies. I ask unanimous consent to speak for 2 minutes on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the Senator from New York is recognized for 2 minutes.

The bill (S. 1075) to amend title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies, introduced by Mr. IVES, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the bill I have introduced proposes to amend title II of the Taft-Hartley Act with respect to the settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies. It follows in general the pattern of S. 1026 which I introduced on February 20.

However, in line with what seem to me to be sound suggestions which have been made by some who have commented about S. 1026, this new bill contains a provision outlawing strikes and lockouts in vital industries for a maximum period of 60 days after the appointment of an emergency board by the President following his proclamation declaring that a national emergency is threatened or exists because a strike or lockout has resulted or threatens to result from such labor dispute.

I have not introduced this proposal as an amendment to S. 1026 because I feel that it should be considered on its own merit and simultaneously with the consideration of S. 1026.

I believe that somewhere within the scope of these two bills lies a proper solution to national emergencies which are occasioned by labor disputes. The objectives of the two bills are identical.

In answer to those who very appropriately insist that the first consideration in national emergencies resulting from labor disputes should be the public interest, I would point out that I, too, have always believed that the public interest should be of first concern whenever crises of this nature occur. This is exactly why I have proposed S. 1026 and am now proposing the bill which I have just introduced. Under the terms

of both of these bills the public interest automatically is paramount.

At this point in my remarks I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, is amended by striking out sections 206 to 210, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

"SEC. 206. Whenever the President finds that a national emergency is threatened or exists because a strike or lockout has resulted or threatens to result from a labor dispute (including the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement) in a vital industry which affects the public interest, he shall issue a proclamation to that effect.

"SEC. 207. (a) After issuing such a proclamation, the President shall promptly appoint a board to be known as an emergency board.

"(b) An emergency board appointed under this section shall promptly investigate the dispute, shall seek to induce the parties to reach a settlement of the dispute, and in any event shall, within a period of time to be determined by the President, but not more than 60 days after the appointment of the board, make a report to the President, unless the time is extended by agreement of the parties, with the approval of the board. Such report shall include the findings and recommendations of the board and shall be transmitted to the parties and be made public. The Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service shall provide for the board such stenographic, clerical, and other assistance and such facilities and services as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions.

"(c) After the President has issued a proclamation pursuant to section 206 and until the emergency board appointed under this section has made its report to the President, the parties to the dispute shall refrain from engaging in a strike or lockout.

"(d) An emergency board shall be composed of a chairman and such other members as the President shall determine, and shall have power to sit and act in any place within the United States and to conduct such hearings either in public or in private, as it may deem necessary or proper, to ascertain the facts with respect to the causes and circumstances of the dispute.

"(e) Members of an emergency board shall receive compensation at the rate of \$50 for each day actually spent by them in the work of the board, together with necessary travel and subsistence expenses.

"(f) For the purpose of any hearing or inquiry conducted by any board appointed under this title, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 49 and 50, as amended), are hereby made applicable to the powers and duties of such board.

"(g) Each emergency board shall continue in existence after making its report for such time as the national emergency continues for the purpose of mediating the dispute, should the parties request its services. When a board appointed under this section has been dissolved, its records shall be transferred to the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"(h) A separate emergency board shall be appointed for each dispute. No member of an emergency board shall be peculiarly or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or in any employer involved in the dispute.

"SEC. 208. In any case in which a strike or lockout occurs (1) after the emergency

board has made its report to the President pursuant to section 207 (b), or (2) in violation of section 207 (c) before the emergency board has made its report, the President shall submit immediately to the Congress for consideration and appropriate action a full statement of the case, including the report of the emergency board, if such report has been made, and such recommendations as he may see fit to make. If the Congress or either House thereof shall have adjourned sine die or for a period longer than 3 days, the President shall convene the Congress, or such House, for the purpose of consideration of an appropriate action pursuant to such statement and recommendations.

"SEC. 209. When a dispute under this title has been finally settled, the President shall submit to the Congress a full and comprehensive report of all the proceedings, together with such recommendations as he may see fit to make."

AMENDMENT OF CODE RELATING TO SELLING INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO CERTAIN INDIANS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which would amend the United States code to remove restrictions against the selling of intoxicating liquor to Indians outside reservations.

The bill would carry out the objective of a resolution adopted by the American Legion at its Miami convention, and of a similar resolution adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at its national encampment at Los Angeles; also a resolution from my own State of Washington.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions and letter be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the resolutions and letter will be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1080) to amend section 1154 (a) of title 18 of the United States Code to remove restrictions against the selling of intoxicating liquors to Indians outside Indian country, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolutions and letter were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"RESOLUTION CALLING FOR REPEAL OF THE INDIAN LIQUOR LAW

"Therefore be it resolved, That the American Legion in national convention assembled in Miami, Fla., October 15-18, 1951, do urge repeal of section 241, title 25, U. S. C. A., known as the Indian liquor law, and all laws or parts of laws in respect thereto which would treat an Indian any differently than any other citizen of the United States.

"Approved by the American Legion at Miami convention, October 15-18, 1951."

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Kansas City, Mo., February 10, 1953.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Attached please find copy of a resolution adopted by the 53d Annual National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in August 1952 in Los Angeles, Calif., with respect to the rights of American Indians.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, in national encampments, has long championed the rights of American Indians and has insisted that our Indians be considered as first-class rather than third-class citizens. We believe that American Indians should have freedom of choice to the full extent of constitutional rights the same as other citizens in deciding what they should or should not wear, eat, or drink.

Sincerely yours,

OMAR B. KETCHUM,
Director.

"RESOLUTION 105—RIGHTS OF INDIANS"

"Be it resolved by the 53d Annual Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That the commander in chief be authorized and directed to petition the Congress to clarify and establish the rights of American Indians so that they shall enjoy all privileges accorded other citizens.

"Approved by 53d National Encampment, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Los Angeles, Calif., August 3-8, 1952."

To the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition as follows:

Whereas since 1826 there has been in existence a law prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicants to Indian wards of the United States Government; and

Whereas this law is outmoded, archaic, and not in keeping with modern times and conditions; and

Whereas a number of American boys of Indian ancestry have entered willingly into military service serving in all branches of the Armed Forces of the United States and serving with distinction, many of them having fought in the severest battles of our times; and

Whereas these same honorably discharged veterans are prohibited by law from purchasing any and all beverages which can be purchased by other veterans and are denied certain privileges accorded to others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, That we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States to take such steps as will effectively remove this discrimination to the end that an honorably discharged Indian veteran shall be accorded all rights and privileges enjoyed by his fellow comrades at arms; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and to each Member of the Washington congressional delegation.

TEMPORARY ECONOMIC CONTROLS

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the Senator

from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide authority for temporary economic controls, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a statement prepared by me, and a digest by section of title VIII of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, statement, and digest will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1081) to provide authority for temporary economic controls, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE VIII—TEMPORARY EMERGENCY PRICE, WAGE, AND RENT CEILINGS"

"SEC. 801. In spite of substantial increases which have occurred since the outbreak of the conflict in Korea, prices are now generally in normal relationship and the economy as a whole is relatively stable. It is the sense of the Congress that this stability can be maintained by the full and effective use of indirect controls, barring unanticipated and adverse international developments. There is, however, the ever-present possibility of further Communist aggression which may seriously jeopardize the American economic system unless proper safeguards exist for the immediate imposition of certain economic controls. The necessity for such safeguards is emphasized by the speedily destructive force of modern warfare which allows no delay in the taking of Executive action to insure the preservation of the well-being of the economy. The purpose of this title is to provide a basis for the imposition of price, wage, and rent controls for a temporary period in the event serious economic dislocations develop which threaten the national security or welfare.

"It is the sense of the Congress that direct economic controls are incompatible with the American free enterprise system and should be invoked only if an emergency arises serious enough to threaten the economic well-being or security of the United States. However, if such an emergency should develop the President must have the power to employ immediate economic controls for such reasonable period of time as will give Congress an opportunity to act.

"SEC. 802. There is hereby established a National Advisory Council composed of members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The membership shall be representative of business and industry, agriculture, labor, and military, and consumers. The President shall designate a chairman from among the members. Such Council shall, upon request, advise the President on general policies relating to economic mobilization, in addition to performing the functions prescribed elsewhere in this title. Each member may receive compensation not in excess of \$50 per diem for each day he is actually engaged in the performance of his duties as a member, and, while away from his home or regular place of business, he may be allowed transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses while so employed. The members shall, in respect to their functions

on the Council, be exempt from the operation of sections 281, 283, 284, 434, and 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, section 412 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, and section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

"SEC. 803. (a) The President is authorized and directed, after consulting the National Advisory Council, whenever he shall find and declare that the exercise of such authority is necessary in the interest of national security or economic stability, to establish by Executive order ceilings on (1) the price, rental, commission, margin, rate, fee, charge, or allowance paid or received on the sale or delivery, or the purchase or receipt, by or to any person, of materials and services, (2) wages, salaries, and other compensation paid or received with respect to employment, and (3) rents paid or received for the use or occupancy of housing accommodations, at the levels prevailing as of the close of business on the business day next preceding the day on which the action is taken, or, if none prevailed on such day, then those prevailing on the nearest date on which, in the judgment of the President, they are generally representative. All ceilings established under this title shall terminate 90 days after the issuance of such order, or at such earlier time as Congress may by law provide, and the authority conferred by this title to establish ceilings shall not thereafter be exercised.

"(b) The President may provide exemptions from ceilings in the case of any materials or services or transactions therein, or types of employment, or housing accommodations of any class or in any area, if he finds that (1) such exemption is necessary for national defense, or (2) the imposition of such ceilings would be impracticable or unnecessary in order to effectuate the purposes of this title.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the President may exercise any authority granted to him by this title without prior consultation with the National Advisory Council in the event a state of war exists.

"SEC. 804. The President may make such rules, regulations, and orders as he deems necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title. Whenever in the judgment of the President, such action is necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this title, he may, by regulation or order, regulate or prohibit speculative or manipulative practices or renting or leasing practices (including practices relating to the recovery of possession) in connection with any housing accommodations, which in his judgment are equivalent to or are likely to result in rent increases inconsistent with the purposes of this title.

"SEC. 805. (a) Regardless of any obligation heretofore or hereafter entered into, it shall be unlawful—

"(1) For any person to sell or deliver, or in the regular course of business or trade to buy or receive, any material or service, or to demand, accept, receive, or retain any rent for the use or occupancy of any housing accommodations, or otherwise to do or omit to do any act, in violation of this title or any regulation, order, or requirement issued thereunder, or to offer, solicit, attempt or agree to do any of the foregoing; or

"(2) For any employer to pay, or any employee to receive, any wage, salary, or other compensation in contravention of any regulation or order promulgated by the President under this title.

The President shall prescribe the extent to which any payment (including any wage, salary, or compensation payment), either in money or property, made in contravention of any such regulation, order, or requirement shall be disregarded by the executive departments and other governmental agencies in determining the costs or expenses of any person for the purposes of any other law or regulation, including bases in determining gain for tax purposes.

"(b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

"Sec. 806. Nothing in this title shall be construed to require any person to sell any material or service, or to offer any housing accommodations for rent, or to perform personal services.

"Sec. 807. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'rent' means the consideration, including any bonus, benefit, or gratuity, demanded or received for, or in connection with the use or occupancy of housing accommodations, or the transfer of a lease of housing accommodations.

"(b) The term 'housing accommodations' means any building, structure or part thereof, or land appurtenant thereto, or any other real or personal property rented or offered for rent for living or dwelling purposes (including houses, apartments, rooming or boardinghouse accommodations, and other properties used for living or dwelling purposes) together with all privileges, services, furnishings, furniture, and facilities connected with the use or occupancy of such property.

"Sec. 808. This title shall become effective on May 1, 1953."

SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (a) of section 717 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following "and title VIII of this act and all authority conferred thereunder shall terminate at the expiration of 90 days after the President proclaims that the existing international emergency requiring the involvement of Armed Forces of the United States in actual hostilities in the Korean conflict has ended."

(b) Subsection (b) of such section 717 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Sections 702, 703, 705, 706, 707, 710, 711, 713, 715, and 716 of this act shall continue in effect until the expiration of title VIII of this act; except that section 705 shall not become operative until the President establishes ceilings on prices, wages, and rents under title VIII."

The statement and digest presented by Mr. CAPEHART are as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CAPEHART

I have prepared an amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950 in which Senators MAYBANK, BEALL, BUSH, DOUGLAS, FREAR, FULBRIGHT, IVES, LEHMAN, PAYNE, ROBERTSON, and SPARKMAN have joined as cosponsors.

This amendment authorizes and directs the President, after consultation with the National Advisory Council, to invoke for a period not exceeding 90 days a price, wage, and rent freeze if the President finds serious economic dislocations threaten our national security or our economic stability. In the event a state of war exists, consultation by the President with the National Advisory Council is not required before the imposition of such temporary controls.

Authority is granted the President to make such exemptions from the freeze as are necessary for the national defense or where the imposition of such ceilings is impracticable or unnecessary.

The authority of the President to take action under this amendment expires 90 days after he proclaims hostilities in the Korean conflict have ended.

My purpose in drafting this alternative to my original proposal for stand-by controls is to assure the fullest and broadest consideration by the administration and the Congress of the whole problem in the light of logical and possible approaches to this most complicated subject.

It is a possible middle-ground approach consisting of legislation now, in order to

authorize a temporary freeze and legislation after the freeze to determine what stabilization action should follow the freeze.

The merit of such an alternative proposal is that it provides a method for restraining sharp price increases in the event of a serious national emergency by allowing a lid to be placed immediately and temporarily on prices, wages, and rents and enables Congress to have a reasonable period of time in which to take action on over-all stabilization legislation, tailored to meet the then existing conditions.

DIGEST BY SECTION OF TITLE VIII, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED SHORT TITLE

Temporary, emergency price, wage, and rent ceilings.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 801: Prices now relatively stable and in normal relationship, though substantially above pre-Korea. Congress feels such stability can be maintained by indirect controls, barring adverse international developments. Threat of further Communist aggression and speedily destructive force of modern warfare require legislative and organizational safeguards to provide machinery for speedy Executive action in the event of serious economic dislocations to insure preservation of well-being of our Nation.

Congress believes direct economic controls incompatible with free enterprise system and should be invoked only if emergency seriously threatens economic or national security. However, should such emergency develop, the President must possess authority to invoke immediate economic controls for reasonable period of time until Congress has opportunity to act.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

Section 802: Members appointed by President by and with the advice and consent of Senate. Membership shall be representative of business and industry, agriculture, labor, the military, and consumers. Function to advise President on general policies relating to economic mobilization. Compensation \$50 per day while engaged in duties and transportation costs plus not over \$15 per diem allowance. Members are exempt from conflict-of-interest statutes.

90-DAY FREEZE

Section 803 (a): President authorized and directed, after consulting with National Advisory Council if he finds exercise necessary in interest of national security or economic stability, to establish ceilings by Executive order on (1) prices, (2) wages, (3) rents on housing accommodations at levels close of business day next preceding day freeze ordered. If no such levels prevailed, then those prevailing nearest date generally representative. All ceilings effective for 90 days after freeze order issued, or for such shorter period as Congress may by law provide.

EXEMPTIONS

Section 803 (b): President may provide exemptions if he finds (1) necessary for national defense, or (2) imposition impracticable or unnecessary.

STATE OF WAR

Section 803 (c): In event state of war exists, President may exercise authority without prior consultation with National Advisory Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 804: President may make rules and regulations and orders necessary to carry out purposes of title. President may prohibit speculative or manipulative practices (including eviction practices) in connection with housing accommodations which in his judgment would result in rental increases.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Section 805 (a) (1): Violations of price ceilings made unlawful.

Section 805 (a) (2): Violation of wage provisions unlawful.

President may prescribe extent overpayment may be disregarded in determining costs or expenses for purposes of any other law, including basis in determining gain for tax purposes.

Section 805 (b): Willful violation punishable by fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE PROHIBITED

Section 806: No person shall be required to sell any material or service or perform personal services.

DEFINITIONS

Section 807 (a): "Rent" means any consideration or benefit received for or in connection with the use or occupancy of a lease of housing accommodations.

Section 807 (b): "Housing accommodations" means any building or structure used for living or dwelling purposes together with privileges, services, furnishings, and facilities connected with the use or occupancy of such property.

Section 808: Effective date, May 1, 1953.

TERMINATION

Section 2 (a): This title terminates 90 days after President proclaims end of hostilities in Korea.

Section 2 (b): Incorporates and extends sections 702 (definitions), 703 (delegation of authority and creation of new agencies), 705 (obtaining information and requiring maintenance of records), 706 (injunction, venue, service of process), 707 (exculpatory provision), 710 (authority to create super grades, and prohibits speculation on commodity exchanges), 711 (authorizes appropriations), 713 (provisions applicable to United States, Territories, possessions, and District of Columbia), 715 (unconstitutionality of provision not to affect balance of act), 716 (persons advocating right to strike against Government or member of subversive organizations not to be employed under act and such persons employed may be prosecuted). Section 705 not operative until freeze invoked.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the results of the very recent national election have revealed conclusively that our women compatriots have assumed an ever-increasing role of co-operation and effectiveness. The weight of their accomplishments cannot be minimized. President Eisenhower has already recognized these worthy and important efforts through the appointment of outstanding women to Federal posts.

The women of America have thus assumed a rightful and increasing responsibility for citizenship which has now become an integral part of our way of life. Their contribution to this great Nation's leadership in domestic and world affairs cannot be denied.

In the light of these facts, it is my considered feeling, which is shared by many, many others, that the women of this great Nation are entitled to an equality of rights under the law. Therefore, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], my colleague the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the

junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women, introduced by Mr. BUTLER of Maryland (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASED SALARIES FOR JUDGES—AMENDMENT

Mr. GREEN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 5) to increase the salaries of judges of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 64) authorizing the Washington State Whitman Statue Committee to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman, the holding of ceremonies, and permanent location in Statuary Hall, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Washington State Whitman Statue Committee is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman; and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on May 22, 1953; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make necessary arrangements therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That the statue shall be permanently located in Statuary Hall.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO COMPOSITION AND JURISDICTION OF SUPREME COURT—COSPONSOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from New Jersey

[Mr. HENDRICKSON] be added as a cosponsor of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 44) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was introduced by me on February 16, 1953.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REPORT OF SENATOR WILEY AS DELEGATE TO SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, by appointment of the President, I served as a delegate to the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations which met in New York last year from October 14 to December 21.

I now ask unanimous consent to submit a report to the Senate on my service as a delegate, together with certain speeches which I made in the U. N., and that they may be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received; and, without objection, will be printed as a Senate document, as requested by the Senator from Wisconsin.

REPORT OF SENATOR GREEN AS DELEGATE TO SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS

Mr. GREEN subsequently said: Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and I were appointed by President Truman delegates to the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations. The Senator from Wisconsin has just requested unanimous consent to submit a report on his work as delegate. That request was unanimously granted. I now ask unanimous consent that I may have the same privilege of submitting a report, together with certain speeches which I made in the United Nations, and that they may be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and, without objection, will be printed as a Senate document, as requested by the Senator from Rhode Island.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. TAFT:
Address entitled "Freedom, the Key to Progress," delivered by him before National Cannery Association at Chicago, Ill., on February 21, 1953.

By Mr. LEHMAN:
Address delivered by him before the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Cleveland, Ohio, on February 23, 1953.

By Mr. MARTIN:
Address delivered by him at the Lincoln Day exercises of the York-Adams Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, at Gettysburg National Cemetery on February 14, 1953.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:
Statement prepared by him for broadcast during Brotherhood Week.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "The Opposition's Job as a Democrat Sees It," written by Senator DOUGLAS, and published in the New York Times magazine section of February 22, 1953.

Article entitled "FEPC Bill Termed Most Important," written by Ken Turner, and published in the Dayton Daily News of August 16, 1952.

By Mr. SCHOEPPEL:

Address delivered by O. R. Strackbein, chairman, National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, at 56th annual convention of American National Cattlemen's Association, at Kansas City, Mo., on January 5, 1953.

By Mr. CASE:

Address delivered by the Ambassador of India, Mr. G. L. Mehta, at the sixth National Men of Science and Industry dinner, on November 13, 1952.

Article entitled "General Pick says Missouri Basin Must Look Ahead 50 Years," written by Mr. John Jarrell and published recently in the Omaha World-Herald.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Address entitled "Lest We Forget," delivered by C. A. Hawley, of Ephrata, Wash., before the Toastmasters Club on January 30, 1953.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Address delivered by Dr. Daniel A. Poling on the 10th observance of the sinking of the U. S. S. *Dorchester*.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

Letter addressed to him by Howard I. Young, Deputy Administrator, Defense Materials Procurement Agency, regarding prices paid for various defense minerals and metals.

By Mr. AIKEN:

Report by Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, at annual meeting of the association in San Francisco on January 26, 1953.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

Editorial entitled "New Voices Speak for Lower Tariffs," published in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal of February 20, 1953.

Editorial entitled "It's Time To See What Yalta Really Meant to History," published in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal of February 20, 1953.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

Letter addressed to him by A. L. Camp, of Boulder, Colo., in relation to the Voice of America program.

By Mr. WATKINS:

Article from the Farm Journal written by Wheeler McMillen, with reference to revision of congressional salaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy;

C. Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France;

John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State;

Karl L. Rankin, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China; and

James Clement Dunn, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

MESSAGE FROM SENATOR IVES TO THE PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, on this day 5 years ago the ruthless dictatorship of Soviet communism was forced upon the free people of Czechoslovakia. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, following these remarks, the text of my message to the Czechoslovak people on this anniversary of the Communist coup d'etat.

There being no objection, the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MESSAGE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IRVING M. IVES TO THE PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP, FEBRUARY 25, 1953

The 25th day of February has become a symbol of the free world's determination to resist the ruthless forces of totalitarian imperialism. On that day in 1948, freedom in Czechoslovakia fell victim to the treacherous Communist tyranny.

After 5 years of merciless subjugation, the torch of liberty still burns brightly in the hearts of the gallant Czech people. Their glorious history of opposition to oppression and bigotry in any form and the legacy of freedom which the Czech patriots have given to the world will sustain the suffering Czech people until the invader is driven from their soil.

As the Czechoslovak nation turns to the free world for help and inspiration, the people of the United States reaffirm their traditional friendship for the courageous people of Czechoslovakia.

On this fifth anniversary of the Communist coup d'etat, every loyal American extends deepest sympathy and expresses fervent hope and prayer that the day of liberation for Czechoslovakia is near.

INVESTIGATION OF SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES IN EDUCATION

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for not to exceed 2 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New Jersey may proceed for 2 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, there has been a good deal of heat, but not a comparable amount of light, engendered over the public inquiry into subversive influences in education.

Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of that time-honored institution of higher learning in my own State, Rutgers University, has expressed a mature view of the investigation undertaken last year by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate.

I believe that every colleague on the subcommittee, of which I am now honored to be a member, shares my admiration for the far-sighted statement made by Dr. Jones in supporting the decision of the university's board of trustees that two Rutgers professors be

dismissed for refusing to reply to questions concerning Communist affiliations.

Dr. Jones knows the meaning of the term "academic freedom." This distinguished educator comprehends that there is nothing academic about freedom; that it is a hard-won right, a right that must be protected by vigilance against what he recognizes as a ruthless tyranny which would pervert the meaning of every good and honest privilege we hold so dear.

It does not take much courage to stand and cry "academic freedom" every time a teacher refuses to answer a public question about membership in a subversive organization. It does take sense and courage for Dr. Jones to draw that fine line between inquiry and inquisition which is all-important in judging such cases.

Dr. Jones shows us how sensible inquiry by the Congress may join harmoniously with a university's own high sense of responsibility.

I believe that an editorial published in the Washington Sunday Star of February 22, 1953, tells the Rutgers story in lucid fashion, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACADEMIC GOOD SENSE

It is refreshing, in the current emotional uproar over the investigation of communism in our colleges, to read the calm and sensible statement on this subject by Lewis Webster Jones, president of Rutgers University.

Two Rutgers professors refused last year to answer questions concerning Communist affiliations put to them by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security. They relied on their constitutional protection against possible self-incrimination.

Their case was carefully considered at Rutgers. A faculty advisory committee strongly urged that no action be taken against the two. But the board of trustees finally concluded that the professors must answer the questions or resign, and their connection with the university was severed last December 31.

The basic contention of those who supported the professors in their stand was that the interrogation by the Senate subcommittee was an invasion of academic freedom and a threat to the integrity of our educational system. Dr. Jones, however, did not agree.

In his view, no issue of freedom of teaching or of the right to hold unorthodox opinions was at stake. If there had been, the university would have strongly supported the two professors. "The questions Professors Heimlich and Finley refused to answer," Dr. Jones declared, "did not relate to their opinions, but to their possible membership in the Communist Party. Such membership is not compatible with the freedom of thought and inquiry on which American teaching and research are based. It is no invasion of that freedom, but a necessary measure of the protection of the freedom of all of us, to seek to determine whether teachers and others in positions of trust are committed to the discipline and program of the Communist Party."

Arguing that the public has a right, through its legally constituted representatives, to inquire into the Communist Party membership of individuals, and contending that the party is a conspiratorial organization, Dr. Jones continued:

"Universities, both public and private, are strongly affected with a public interest. They occupy a position of central importance

in our free society, embodying highest aspirations and hope for material and spiritual progress. They are at once the most characteristic expression and the principal guardians of the western tradition of freedom. They are charged with the preservation of the cultural heritage, the discovery of new knowledge and its dissemination, the education of young people as persons, workers and citizens. They cannot confine themselves to techniques, and adopt an attitude of neutrality and withdrawal in the face of the central moral issue of our times. . . . Public investigation of the universities is legitimate and should be frankly met. It implies no invasion of academic independence.

"The interference of any outside group with the proper functions of the university must be resisted, whatever the cost in criticism and loss of financial support. In the determination of the curriculum, methods of teaching and research, the selection of faculty or speakers, the permission of free discussion, the university must be completely independent. In all these matters, which relate to the proper performance of the intellectual functions of a university, public inquiry is legitimate; interference or dictation is not. . . . It follows that for members of a university faculty to refuse to give a rational account of their position on vital community issues not only cannot be defended by an appeal to academic freedom, but in fact cuts the ground out from under academic freedom itself."

The importance of Dr. Jones' statement, together with the action taken at Rutgers, lies in the fact that it outlines a positive approach to the problem of Communist infiltration of our educational system. There is good reason to maintain a close watch on congressional investigations of the educational system, for they often are attended by serious abuses. But those who are content merely to raise the cry of academic freedom, and do nothing, are defeating their own purpose. For public opinion, quite properly, is not going to tolerate Communist infiltration of our schools and colleges. The best way to deal with this problem is for the schools and colleges to do their own housecleaning. That is what Rutgers has done, and that is what Dr. Jones is advising others to do. His statement is one that should be read by all who are concerned with this serious and vital matter.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT POLITICS ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 3 minutes about the agricultural situation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nebraska may proceed for 3 minutes.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, during recent days there has been on the floor of the Senate considerable discussion relative to Government policies to be followed in the agricultural field. Secretary Benson has stated that he feels the ideal policy would be one which assured the farmer of parity but provided, at the same time, that the farmer should operate increasingly in a free economy. Having lived all my life in the strictly agricultural area of western Nebraska, I believe I realize both the economic and social implications of such a policy. My life has been spent in an area which is largely dependent on livestock, and certainly there is no segment of our agricultural economy which is more indi-

vidualistic in its attitude than is the livestock industry, or more anxious to avoid Government control.

However, I take this opportunity to suggest that in fields seemingly far away from agriculture our Government has been placing under our economy many stilts which make it almost impossible for American agriculture to operate at a profit. Farmers and stockmen have found it very difficult to make any profit during the past year because of the fact that the sale price of their products has been on the downgrade, while the cost of farm labor and the cost of machinery has been very much on the upgrade. If the farmer and cattleman today are to be asked to sell in a free economy, they must also have the opportunity to employ labor and buy machinery in a free economy.

In this connection, I wish to describe what has happened in Nebraska. Under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, the construction of the Gavins Point Dam is soon to be started in northeastern Nebraska. It appears that under the law the Federal Department of Labor has authority to fix the wages which are to be paid under that contract. A hearing was recently held by the Department of Labor, and the Department is, seemingly, about to grant a wage increase of from 15 cents to 40 cents an hour higher than any wages paid in that area of Nebraska for certain skilled and semiskilled labor. This means that a Government stilt is being put under labor which will affect not only the wages paid under that contract but also will indirectly affect the wages to be paid by Nebraska farmers for farm labor. Likewise, it will affect the wages which will be paid in all other construction jobs throughout that area. Therefore, the State of Nebraska will undoubtedly have to pay higher wages when highways are to be built or public buildings are to be erected. The point I make is that, under the provisions of Federal law, labor is not operating in a free economy, but is being given the advantage of Government stilts. It should be remembered that the added cost of this labor will be paid by the taxpayers, the contractors having a cost-plus contract.

The farmers and cattlemen are greatly worried over the fact that the value of their products is on the decline, while the cost of their labor and their machinery is on the increase. This decision by the Department of Labor is, seemingly, going to make it tougher for them. I only suggest that if the farmer is to operate in a free economy, it will require much coordination in other fields of Government activity to make certain that the farmer is not seriously discriminated against.

Our agricultural economy is affected by every activity of government. It is affected by today's events in Korea. It is affected by our trade and tariff policies. It is affected by our tax legislation. It is affected by our labor laws. The interests of our farmers and stockmen must be kept in mind, no matter what Government policy may be under consideration.

ECONOMIC NEED FOR INDEPENDENT LOCALLY OWNED BANKS

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from North Dakota may proceed.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, is the dwindling continuity of locally owned banks an illustration of what is happening to many segments of this Nation's economic base?

Because it is of interest to the entire Nation and for the reason that I believe a North Dakota businessman has identified an economic problem worthy of the attention of our country's best economists, and of the new Republican administration, I wish to call attention to the problem. As a matter of identification of this businessman and of his background and capacity, I may say that he is Richard H. Barry, of Fargo, N. Dak., whose integrity and sincerity are above reproach.

About 5 years ago he conceived the idea that there was an economic need for something in the nature of a company to help individuals finance the purchase of stock of small independent banks as one of the means of perpetuating their existence. His own record of successful business accomplishment and experience in banking and raising money for small businesses has, for a number of years, attracted considerable attention among bankers and businessmen throughout the Northwest and in other sections of the Nation.

About 3 months ago he decided to make an exhaustive exploration of the economic problem as he saw it and the mechanics of a possible solution. He has submitted his ideas to more than 58 bankers in the Midwest, including the Federal Reserve banks in Minneapolis and Chicago. During the past few weeks he has explained his idea and his proposal to the Federal Reserve System, to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to the United States Treasury Department, to the Department of Commerce, and to one of the economic advisers to President Eisenhower. He has generated considerable interest in the merits of the premise upon which he is working and upon the mechanics of how the economic problem conceivably could be reduced. It is only to be expected that in pioneering an idea involving a scope such as this he would not encounter complete understanding of the problem or of his suggested proposal in all quarters of government.

He has, however, made considerable headway in converting many persons to his ideas. He is, in effect, stymied temporarily in one agency which does not necessarily disagree with him, but which, in effect, maintains the position that, while his plan is not in conflict with Federal statutes, there is on the other hand no Federal statute expressly approving the mechanics of certain of the proposed details.

Mr. Barry has concluded that while his ideas are sound, he may be confronted with an educational program which may delay starting his plan for 1 or 2 years. Because I feel there is much

merit in the groundwork which he has developed in focusing attention on a major economic problem, I am submitting it herewith as he has identified it to me.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AN ILLUSTRATION OF WHAT IS HAPPENING TO MANY SEGMENTS OF THIS NATION'S ECONOMIC BASE

There is an old saying that communities or nations do not just happen, but are built where men with vision and leadership want to build them. It can also be said that communities or nations do not just happen to disintegrate, but men without vision and leadership let them disintegrate.

Let enough communities disintegrate and there is a weakening of the entire economic structure of a nation.

Today something is happening to a basic unit in many communities in certain regions of the United States that foreshadows a serious threat of the future competitive situation as well as the future prosperity, property values, school systems, and general happiness of the residents of those communities. It has to do with the continuity of the locally owned bank. There has developed, because of a number of factors—among them inflation and high taxes—a steadily growing problem where liquidation or merger of the locally owned bank, in more and more instances, looks unavoidable to the major stockholders. These stockholders, who many times are actively managing their banks, are finding because of age or illness that it is necessary for them to sell. But they are unable to find buyers with sufficient capital to purchase what is often one of the largest corporations in the community from the standpoint of capital structure. Individuals with banking experience and all of the required capital to purchase a bank have become as scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth." Individuals with sufficient banking experience and part of the required capital for the most part have been unable to obtain long-term credit. The problem thus created can well be vital to those communities and in the long run to the Nation.

The purpose of these comments is not just to spotlight the problem, but to generate thinking directed toward a solution. The hard fact is that in 1952 in this Nation each week an average of two locally owned banks went out of existence while only one new bank started—despite the fact that this country is growing at the rate of 2 million persons per year. More locally owned banks went out of existence in 1952 than in any year since 1943.

This economic problem which encompasses more than the future of locally owned banks has been developing for several years but leadership has not been assumed to assemble possible solutions.

The problem is broad. To open up more branch or chain banking eases part of the pain but does not get at the economic problem of dwindling continuity of local ownership. There are many locally owned companies in existence today who have accumulated sufficient capital to distribute the products of such manufacturers as General Electric, Ford, or Caterpillar, and who are also confronted with a similar and growing problem of finding buyers with sufficient capital and capacity.

There are solutions to many of these problems in the banking business and for business in general, although in the case of banks, subject to three and sometimes four

supervising agencies, the complexity of our structure of government is a formidable barrier to break through for the average constituent with a suggestion.

If there is merit and economic soundness in not permitting many local segments of this Nation's broad economic base to disappear, now is as good as any time for action.

Herein may be another opportunity for the new Republican administration to recognize a widespread problem of small business and to accept the leadership in seeking the solution.

ENSLAVEMENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for not more than 2 minutes on the enslavement of Czechoslovakia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from New York may proceed.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, February 25 is one of the dark days on the history book of freedom, for this day marks the anniversary of the closing of the Iron Curtain around Czechoslovakia. This one-time land of freedom and true democracy has always been a thorn in the side of totalitarian governments in Europe. For centuries it has given its sons and its daughters to the fight for freedom. Today, even after 5 years of Soviet domination, we are sure the light of freedom still burns brightly in the hearts and minds of the people of Czechoslovakia. We look forward to the day when this light will once more shine undimmed for Czechoslovakia in the halls of nations.

We in the United States and the free world have not forgotten our ties with the liberty-loving people of Czechoslovakia. The strength of the free world has increased greatly in the past 5 years as has the determination to extend to all enslaved peoples the boon of freedom.

The most concrete way in which the United States can immediately express its admiration and sympathy for this brave nation is by extending a helping hand to those Czechoslovakians who have fled from behind the Iron Curtain. These refugees from tyranny are the representatives of their less fortunate countrymen. We must welcome our fair share of them to this country and assure that all of them find safe haven and an opportunity for livelihood.

For this purpose we in the United States must strive for early revision of the McCarran Immigration Act. This is one positive thing we can do now for the people of Czechoslovakia and for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, although the morning hour has not been concluded I suggest the absence of a quorum at this time. Further proceedings under the morning hour may be had after the call of the roll.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Beall	Bridges
Anderson	Bennett	Bush
Barrett	Bricker	Butler, Md.

Butler, Nebr.	Hickenlooper	McClellan
Byrd	Hill	Millikin
Capehart	Hoey	Monroney
Carlson	Holland	Morse
Case	Humphrey	Mundt
Chavez	Hunt	Murray
Clements	Ives	Neely
Cordon	Jackson	Payne
Daniel	Jenner	Potter
Dirksen	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Duff	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Dworshak	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Eastland	Kennedy	Smathers
Ellender	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Ferguson	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Flanders	Kuchel	Sparkman
Frear	Langer	Stennis
Fulbright	Lehman	Symington
George	Long	Taft
Gillette	Magnuson	Thye
Goldwater	Malone	Tobey
Gore	Mansfield	Watkins
Green	Martin	Welker
Griswold	Maybank	Wiley
Hayden	McCarran	Williams
Hendrickson	McCarthy	Young

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURCELL] is necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

HOMETOWN, U. S. A.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak at this time for 1 minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, it is indeed an honor and a privilege for me to introduce to the Senate of the United States, this afternoon, Hometown, U. S. A.

In my sincere judgment, Hometown U. S. A. embodies the spirit of the American people in their finest hour. It is a project formulated by the American Legion to establish a closer degree of personal contact between our Armed Forces overseas and their families and loved ones here, through the exchange of personal recorded messages.

Hometown, U. S. A., is one of the greatest morale-boosting instruments ever effected in our era. It embodies the fulfillment of the strongest desire of our men and women in the armed services overseas, namely, the realization of closer touch with loved ones at home.

We should applaud the American Legion organization for again rising to meet a most urgent need. That need, Mr. President, is the maintenance of a high degree of morale in our fighting troops overseas. The Department of Defense and the heads of the separate services have given their enthusiastic endorsement to this project. Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks, Chief of Information for the Army, has cabled all theater commanders explaining Hometown, U. S. A., and urging its activation at all bases. Hundreds of radio stations throughout the country have pledged full coopera-

tion in broadcasting Hometown messages.

In these hours of international tension, it is important—indeed, it is imperative—that we exercise every effort to keep morale high. I know of no better way to do just this than to endorse this fine program which is so much in keeping with our American heritage.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD an official statement from the national headquarters of the American Legion which outlines in detail Hometown, U. S. A., and points out the paramount importance of instituting this worthwhile project as soon as possible.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOMETOWN, U. S. A.

On August 23, 1952, at Times Square in New York City, the American Legion launched a new project which involves public relations in the broadest and best sense. It is called Hometown, U. S. A. Present at the inaugural ceremony, in addition to the more than 10,000 people who literally jammed Times Square from curb to curb, were the then national commander of the American Legion, Donald R. Wilson, Mayor Impellitteri, of New York City, and many other dignitaries.

Hometown, U. S. A., is a project through which the American Legion provides for unique and personal contact between members of the Armed Forces overseas and their loved ones in this country. The idea is simple enough: mothers, fathers, friends, and other loved ones record a brief greeting together with a tune request; these recorded messages are then processed and mailed by the American Legion to service men or women overseas and played over the Armed Forces radio stations.

At the same time through special arrangement with the armed services and with the approval of Defense Secretary Lovett, overseas personnel will record similar messages to their home folks. These messages will be cleared through a central American Legion office and forwarded to the appropriate hometown radio stations for broadcast. Hundreds of radio stations in this country, as well as many stations on the Armed Forces radio network will devote portions of their broadcasting time to Hometown, U. S. A., messages.

While this is a new activity for the American Legion, the basic idea has been tested, and proved successful. On August 28, 1948, a program identified as Stateside Calling was introduced over WTVM, the Armed Forces radio station in the Philippines. The format was the same—featuring an exchange of broadcast messages and tune dedications between troops in the Philippines and their folks back home. This program went over big; it proved to be a tremendous morale booster both for the troops and the home folks, and radio stations in this country cooperated even to the extent of notifying relatives in advance to be sure they would listen in for the greeting from their special GI.

The officer in charge of this project in the Philippines was released from the Army early in 1952. He came to the American Legion with the idea of developing and sponsoring it on a world-wide basis. That was how Hometown, U. S. A., came to be launched at the time of the New York national convention. You will be interested to know that it was a most successful launching. Twenty-seven hundred messages were tape-recorded by Legionnaires and others, in special booths provided for that purpose, and all 2,700 have since been processed and sent overseas to Armed Forces radio stations.

Now, I don't have to point out the terrific human appeal of this type of service. It provides the next best thing to face-to-face contact between mothers and sons, wives and husbands, sweethearts and friends. It permits a relationship at the heartstring level—a relationship that the individuals can understand.

The Department of Defense and the separate services have given official and enthusiastic approval to the project as a valuable aid to troop morale. Secretary Lovett personally has directed maximum cooperation on the part of all commands—particularly the special service officers who have been assigned responsibility for handling the mechanics of the operation overseas. The Chief of Information for the Army, Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks, has cabled theater commanders explaining Hometown, U. S. A., in detail and urging its activation on all bases. A directive letter over the Army Adjutant General's signature will go to all special service officers and public information officers from the command to unit level, calling for maximum use of facilities and publicity in behalf of the project. Enclosed with the letter will be a complete Hometown, U. S. A. kit, including a standard operational procedure, sample request blanks, photos of suggested visual displays, etc. Armed Forces radio service overseas, comprised of more than 80 individual radio stations organized in 6 networks, will earmark 60 minutes of air time daily for broadcast of the messages and tune dedications.

As mentioned above, we have received letters from hundreds of radio stations throughout the country, offering their complete cooperation and commending this project, and we expect to hear from many more. Though we realize many radio stations cannot utilize the short transmissions coming back from overseas, perhaps they can utilize the tune dedications and cheery messages for the folks in their particular transmitter field.

Write us and let us know if we are "off-mike" in regard to this project. Drop us a line anyway—we'd love to hear from you.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, it is with deep regret that I convey to my colleagues in the Senate the formal word of the passing of one of our devoted former members, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

I now send to the desk the text of a resolution of condolence, and ask unanimous consent that it be read and presently considered.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 85) was read, and the Senate proceeded to consider it, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Robert Marion La Follette, Jr., formerly a Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, from 1905 to 1947, the State of Wisconsin was represented in the United States Senate by a member of the La Follette family.

The La Follettes served here, as they served at the helm of the State government in Madison, with courage, with determination, with integrity, with a willingness to take on many a cause—popular or unpopular—if they believed in it.

The great father of this distinguished family, Robert M. La Follette, Sr., was a man of the deepest convictions, a crusading battler for what he felt to be

right. He left an unmistakable mark in the history of my State in the form of a great deal of pioneering social legislation. He engaged in many great controversies on the domestic and foreign scenes. He did not shrink from any battle where he felt the interests of his State and Nation were involved. Men disagreed with him, but they respected him and admired his courage.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr., was a worthy heir to the fighting La Follette tradition. When elected at the age of 30, he was the youngest Senator since Henry Clay. He carried on the progressive tradition established by his father. At times there was great controversy over the policies which he, too, advocated and the legislation which he advanced; but Bob La Follette, Jr., was always fair, always just, always considerate.

He was an industrious Senator. He worked night and day at the job. He left behind him many warm friendships among the Members of this body.

The Legislative Reorganization Act which he helped to write in conjunction with the present distinguished junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE] stands as one of his brightest contributions; but it is by no means his only contribution, as a look at the record which he compiled down through the years will show.

Bob La Follette, Jr., was a gentleman, quiet, mild-mannered, and yet one in whom deep fires of convictions burned.

He was careful; he was studious and conscientious.

Wisconsin mourns his passing. Friend or foe in the Badger State, we respected him as a worthy son of a great father and a loyal American.

We will miss his presence, but we will remember the spirit which guided him.

We salute his memory. We are proud to have associated with him.

We say hail and farewell to you, Bob La Follette, Jr.

We express our deepest sympathy to his family and dear ones.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, we were shocked by the sad news of the tragic death of former Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

When I came to the Senate some 15 years ago I was a member with him of the old Senate Committee on Education and Labor, a committee busy with much legislation and many matters. In those early years of my service here there was no member so kind, so thoughtful, and so helpful to me. Our association soon ripened into strong friendship.

Whether one agreed with Bob, as we affectionately called him, or disagreed, no one could work with him without holding him in warm appreciation and the highest respect.

He was a friend, generous, steadfast, and true. He needed no assurances. There was no vanity in him. There was no retribution in his spirit. There was no littleness in the man. He never lost his sense of justice or of the eternal fitness of things.

Born with a great name and a great heritage, he walked humbly with his God. He was a believer in righteousness at home and abroad. He was a believer in freedom at home and abroad. He was a believer in the capacity of a self-govern-

ing people to shape its life for the growing happiness and competence of all.

He never wavered in his support of measures he felt for the common good, striving always to improve the social and economic position of the people in the framework of the national welfare. His was the disposition to preserve and his the ability to improve.

He fought for agriculture and the American farmer, for the workingman, for the liberties of the individual, for the disadvantaged, and for opportunity and justice for all men.

He was our leader in the fight for congressional reorganization, that representative government might be more efficient, more effective, and more responsive to the needs and welfare of the people.

He fought monopoly and privilege and special interest. He believed in the democracy of man, as he believed in the democracy of our institutions, and he lived up to his creed.

He opposed our entrance into World War II, but, like that other great American, Arthur Vandenberg, with whom he was in close association as members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, once our country was in the war he gave his all in his support of our Armed Forces and for the winning of the war.

No Member of this body divined sooner than he the evil nature of communism, its debasement of the worth and dignity of the individual, its denial of freedom and its enslavement of the minds and bodies of men, and its implacable hostility to our country and its free institutions.

After his retirement from the Senate he rendered yeoman service as a member of the Harriman Commission, that laid the economic foundations for the Marshall plan.

Most of all, Bob La Follette had the superb courage to stand alone—the courage to fight on single handed and all alone in the face of overwhelming odds. The great and worthy son of a great father, he was the warrior, the patriot, the battler for the right as God gave him to see it, the devoted, indefatigable public servant, the great American, who brought new luster and new fame to a great name in American history.

Bob La Follette was the devoted and generous husband, the gracious and loving father. To his good and faithful wife and to his two fine, splendid boys we extend our sympathy this day.

America is a better land because of the life and service of Bob La Follette. There was no braver, manlier man.

We loved him living. We love him now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution (S. Res. 85) submitted by the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to say that we shall designate Monday, March 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for memorial exercises for the late Robert M. La Follette, Jr., former Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. McCARTHY subsequently said: Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Robert Marion La Follette, Jr., formerly a Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from Wisconsin submitted an identical resolution earlier in the day, and it was agreed to.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I move at this time that when the Senate concludes its business today, it adjourn out of respect to the memory of the able former Senator from Wisconsin, the late Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

ORDER FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask that, after the morning hour is concluded, the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SILVER PURCHASE ACT OF 1934

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in recent days, since the change of administration and since the election in November, suggestions have been made by certain persons interested in the mining industry, that there might be a possibility of the new administration's asking for a repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. I do not know to what extent such a thought permeates the new administration, nor did I observe in the general legislative proposals submitted any suggestion that the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 should be repealed. But we in the West are vitally interested in this matter. In order that the RECORD may be clear, and in order to set aright those who might fall into error as to the value of the Silver Purchase Act, I think there ought to be placed in the RECORD at this time, possibly to forestall any such suggestion—although the act referred to was a so-called Roosevelt New Deal piece of legislation—an indication of what the Silver Purchase Act has meant to the people of the United States, and particularly to the people of the West.

One of the suggestions of repeal, Mr. President, comes from a very eminent banker and financier, a resident of my home city, Seattle, who should understand a great deal about the fiscal policies of the Nation. I think my old friend, Mr. Jay Morrison, is somewhat misinformed when, in a letter addressed to the Wall Street Journal under date of February 11, he asks:

Can you think of any item of the budget where an easier saving can be made than

that obtainable by prompt repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934?

In answer to the question, I sent to the Wall Street Journal a letter which was recently published. In the course of my letter I said:

Mr. Morrison is apparently misinformed of the facts in connection with the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. In the first place, not an ounce of silver has been purchased under this act for the past 11 years. In the second place, and most importantly, on every ounce of silver that has been so purchased, the Government has made an enormous profit.

The profit was derived by acquiring the silver at prices ranging from approximately 43 cents to 79 cents an ounce, and coining it at its monetary price of \$1.29 an ounce. The monetary price was established under the First Coinage Act, approved by President George Washington on April 2, 1792, which stipulates that 371¼ grains of pure silver constitute the silver dollar as our unit of currency. Since the monetary value of 371¼ grains equals \$1, a troy ounce containing 480 grains of silver has a monetary value of \$1.2929. The spread between the price the Treasury paid for the silver and \$1.29 has been clear profit to our Government. The profit that has accrued under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 is \$833,600,000 and the total profit on all silver purchases derived by our Government since the First Coinage Act to December 31, 1952, is \$1,981,000,000.

I said further in my letter:

If Mr. Morrison desires to find "an item of the budget" wherein a saving can be made he will most assuredly have to look elsewhere, for the purchases of silver made by the Government since its inception have always resulted in a profit and not an expense to the taxpayers. * * *

Further, Mr. President, I said in my letter:

Incidentally, I hope this is not a sample of the kind of economizing to be undertaken by the new administration.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have my letter to the Wall Street Journal printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SILVER PURCHASES

EDITOR, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL:

On February 11 there appeared in the Wall Street Journal a letter from Mr. Jay Morrison, Seattle, Wash., in which he calls attention to the fact that "the new administration has pledged reduced expenditures" and then attempts to point out (erroneously) that a saving can be made by "prompt repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934." He then asks the question, "Can you think of any item of the budget where an easier saving can be made than that obtainable by prompt repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934?"

Mr. Morrison is apparently misinformed of the facts in connection with the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. In the first place, not an ounce of silver has been purchased under this act for the past 11 years. In the second place, and most importantly, on every ounce of silver that has been so purchased the Government has made an enormous profit.

The profit was derived by acquiring the silver at prices ranging from approximately 43 cents to 79 cents an ounce, and coining it at its monetary price of \$1.29 an ounce. The monetary price was established under the First Coinage Act, approved by President George Washington on April 2, 1792, which stipulates that 371¼ grains of pure silver constitute the silver dollar as our unit of

currency. Since the monetary value of 371¼ grains equals \$1, a troy ounce containing 480 grains of silver has a monetary value of \$1.2929. The spread between the price the Treasury paid for the silver and \$1.29 has been clear profit to our Government. The profit that has accrued under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 is \$833,600,000 and the total profit on all silver purchases derived by our Government since the First Coinage Act to December 31, 1952, is \$1,981,000,000.

If Mr. Morrison desires to find an item of the budget wherein a saving can be made, he will most assuredly have to look elsewhere, for the purchases of silver made by the Government since its inception have always resulted in a profit and not an expense to the taxpayers. The acquisition of silver by the United States is probably its most lucrative enterprise.

Incidentally I hope this is not a sample of the kind of economizing to be undertaken by the new administration.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator from Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUILDING STRONGLY, FROM THE GRASS ROOTS

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, before the 16th annual National Farm Institute, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, on Saturday, February 21, 1953.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LET'S BUILD STRONG, FROM THE GRASS ROOTS

It is a signal honor and a very great pleasure to be here today. This great farm forum is well and favorably known. I realize that the obligation and challenge involved in addressing you is, in the light of national and world conditions, almost overwhelming.

Coming here has aroused a flood of happy memories. I love this great productive area where I came with my new bride in an old Ford pickup 26 years ago. I love the State of Iowa. My father—one of the best farmers Idaho has produced—spent 2 years here and in Illinois, at his own expense, as a missionary for his church. He sold half of the farm so he could go. Mother was left at home with 7 children, of which I was the oldest, about 14. The eighth child was born some 4 months after father left.

Those were difficult but happy and profitable days, looking after our share of the crops and managing a dairy herd. I do not remember ever hearing a murmur from mother's lips during those two eventful but trying years. I recall the thrill of father's letters written from what seemed then far-away places—Cedar Rapids, Springfield, Davenport, Chicago, Waterloo, Des Moines, and many others.

It is reported that some have thought the new Secretary of Agriculture has neglected this great, productive State of Iowa. Please be assured I will never knowingly do such a thing. And please be assured also that I think not less, but more of those who have spoken up in friendly criticism of the Secretary. I admire their interest and pride in this fine State and this most productive Corn Belt area.

Since 1927, particularly when I did a master of science thesis at Ames on the subject, The Beef Cattle Situation in the Northern Range Area in Its Relation to the Iowa Feeder, I've had a high appreciation for this State and the entire area represented here today.

The same year I came to appreciate your progressive spirit as I rode on a special

4-H Club train to the International Livestock Show in Chicago. On that train I heard for the first time, with the use of corn stalks for emphasis, the singing of your great song, That's Where the Tall Corn Grows.

Since then, typical of Corn Belt progress, you are growing corn stalks less tall but producing a lot more bushels per acre.

I am deeply grateful for this privilege of speaking to you today. I am here to report to this great National Farm Institute on the solid progress that is being made toward a more secure and permanently prosperous agriculture. You are leaders in this largest of all industries—the agriculture of our Nation. If through you I can contribute, even in a small way, to the development of sound agricultural programs, my trip to this forum will be fully justified. At the outset, I am happy to pledge to you and farmers everywhere that I will always strive to do that which is in the best interests of farm people and the Nation.

The state of the Union message of President Eisenhower has produced a tremendously favorable response. As leaders, never miss the opportunity to drive home the vital facts and calls for action contained in that address. Such facts as these are vital to every farm family as well as for all citizens of the United States.

Current year's budget deficit \$5.9 billion. Budget presented before this administration took office indicates a budgetary deficit of \$9.9 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954.

The national debt is now more than \$265 billion.

In addition, the accumulated obligational authority of the Federal Government for future payment totals over \$80 billion.

Even this amount is exclusive of large contingent liabilities, so numerous and extensive as to be almost beyond description.

Farmers, do not do business on such an unsound financial basis. Today there is squarely before us this question: How strongly will we back the President and the Congress we have elected when they undertake to cut Federal expenses and balance the budget?

Certainly we must all stand with the President when he says:

"The first order of business is the elimination of the annual deficit—an essential first measure in checking further depreciation in the buying power of the dollar."

Congress is deeply concerned, as we all are, about the decline in prices of farm products. I am here to report that the agricultural interests of the Nation are being made a first order of business by your Senators and Congressmen. Every day they are calling for information and seeking to know what can and should be done to make the position of the farmer more secure.

As citizens, we can be proud of the men and women we have sent to Congress. We shall do all within our power in helping them to determine what are sound laws for agriculture. When laws have been placed on the statute books, we must see that they are effectively administered, and in accordance with the intent of Congress.

The wise counsel and guidance which we are receiving from your Senators and Congressmen is deeply appreciated and is helping to make our work more productive.

The farm problems handed us are complex and difficult.

Over a billion dollars' worth of farm products were owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation when we took office.

Butter is being purchased at a rapid rate—at times, well over 2 million pounds each day. The Government owns over 75 million pounds of butter, 17 million pounds of cheese, and more than 101 million pounds of dried milk.

Some corn has been in storage over 4 years, and some of it after going out of condition has been coming onto the market when there is already too much corn selling. Such

spillage and selling is costly to farmers and all taxpayers.

At Oreana, Ill., for example, 142 cars of corn moved recently graded 61.3 percent sample grade or under—the corn when stored graded No. 1 and 2.

The buildup of supplies that have caused the recent market breaks took place before we came into office.

Prices of farm products have been going down for about 2 years.

Prices had dropped almost one-fifth before we took office.

Beef steers, all grades, at Chicago fell from \$34.22 to near \$24 in the year prior to inauguration. It has meant terrific losses to cattlemen.

We acted without delay. Cattlemen have always maintained and continue to assure us they want neither price controls nor price supports. They want free markets. As one example of many, February 6 I received the following telegram:

"During the last few days newspapers have carried stories about the suggestions that are being made by some people who propose a price support program for cattle. It has always been the position of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association that we oppose any price support or subsidy program for cattle. We have always believed there is no substitute for free economy. Signed, T. J. (Jack) Roach, president, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association."

The President, as you know, moved promptly to end price controls and to kill compulsory grading of meat. Both had been costly to housewives as well as to farmers.

Markets have stabilized. People are again eating beef under a free price system, and preliminary reports show some stores selling almost one-third more beef.

Factual statements were sent out, telling farmers that the economy is strong and to practice orderly marketing.

The Department of Agriculture in one release after another has said it expects no major price changes for the next several months, and prices "may show some slight increases."

Price support laws now cover 25 commodities or groups of commodities. Farmers should make full use of these price supports. For example, farmers need not sell corn at a sacrifice—support loans can be had as late as May 31 at 90 percent of parity.

I need not tell Corn Belt farmers that an even more profitable way to sell corn is to feed it to hogs worth \$20 per hundredweight.

This administration is unqualifiedly committed to price supports. The President, in his state of the Union address to Congress, renewed his pledges to farmers. He said, "Present agricultural legislation provides for the mandatory support of prices of basic farm commodities at 90 percent of parity."

"The Secretary of Agriculture and his associates will, of course, execute the present act faithfully and thereby seek to mitigate the consequences of the downturn in farm income."

"This price-support legislation will expire at the end of 1954."

"So we should begin now to consider what farm legislation we should develop for 1955 and beyond. Our aim should be economic stability and full parity of income for American farmers."

I, along with every member of my staff, stand side by side with the President. His pledge is our pledge.

I believe in price supports and am under oath to give sound administration to all price-support laws which Congress in its wisdom places upon our statute books. The present price-support laws are the combined judgments of our two great political parties. Taking the lead in the major price-support legislation have been those two staunch friends of American agriculture, Senator GEORGE D. AIKEN, who is again chairman of

the Senate Agricultural Committee, and Congressman CLIFFORD R. HOPE, chairman of the powerful House Agricultural Committee.

But I say to you in all sincerity—and I think you will agree with me—that price supports are not in themselves adequate to keep agriculture strong.

When the President said, "Our aim should be economic stability and full parity of income for American farmers," he followed with these statements:

"But we must seek this goal in ways that minimize governmental interference in the farmers' affairs, that permit desirable shifts in production, and that encourage farmers themselves to use initiative in meeting changing economic conditions."

"A continuing study reveals nothing more emphatic than the complicated nature of this subject."

"Among other things, it shows that the prosperity of our agriculture depends directly upon the prosperity of the whole country—upon the purchasing power of American consumers."

"It depends upon the opportunity to ship abroad large surpluses of particular commodities and, therefore, upon sound economic relationships between the United States and many foreign countries."

"It involves research and scientific investigation, conducted on an extensive scale."

"It involves special credit mechanisms and marketing, rural electrification, soil conservation, and other programs."

We propose to build farm programs that are basic and sound—the type of programs with which farmers in a free economy can so manage their farms and market their products that they will have a minimum need for price supports.

That is the practical way to achieve 100 percent of parity in prices and incomes for farmers.

Luckily, we have many years of experience to guide us. Let me quote for you the statements made 3 years ago at this same institute and in this same room by Chester C. Davis, wise observer and long-time friend of agriculture: "We should have learned by now," said Mr. Davis, "that the bare enactment of a law doesn't make price supports effective at the prescribed level."

"The prices have to be worked out by shirt-sleeve operations on the farm, in the warehouse, or in the market place. For storable commodities there is a honeymoon period while Government stocks are being built up by purchases or nonrecourse loans until the load reaches its limit. After that prices have to adjust in one way or another to the level at which the commodity will be consumed, unless war or some other catastrophe comes along to bail us out."

Mr. Davis went on to say: "A system of rigid, legislated price supports extended indefinitely into the future and at levels higher than the overall supply-demand situation will support will have extremely undesirable consequences, including a great deal of harm to farmers themselves."

In considering our problems, competent men and women in agriculture are our advisers. I believe in using advisory groups, and all through my life have seen great accomplishments flow from the combined judgments of people who produce, process, finance, and market farm products.

I have great confidence in the wisdom of the masses of a well-informed people. When reasonable people sit down to work out programs, you can depend upon practical results. In the 4 weeks we have been in office we have had the guidance of important groups and committees.

The 14-man advisory committee named by the President met in early January and helped frame the broad policies and principles under which we will be working.

It finished the work on the reorganization plan. The first part of this plan was placed immediately into effect following inauguration. All agencies and corporations were

placed in five groups for administrative purposes.

The committee reviewed the International Wheat Agreement and approved procedure in preparing for the conference, which opened January 30 with 46 nations participating.

International Wheat Agreement advisory groups consist of two separate committees. Representatives of the major farm organizations and the wheat industry work together.

The other is a joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives.

The cotton advisers met last week with 53 representatives, and recommended 13 specific actions.

A subcommittee worked out legislative recommendations that are now before Congress for helping the export trade.

The wool committee met for 3 days last week. Action has already been taken on conclusions reached by these sheep men and wool handlers which will make marketing more effective.

The domestic sugar producers and manufacturers at the conclusion of their recent conference called to explain to us their program and how the Department of Agriculture can be of help.

They showed how they are solving most of their problems and how they propose to continue to keep the sugar industry on a sound basis.

The dairy committee met on Tuesday and Thursday of this week. These leaders in the great dairy industry made recommendations that will be of unlimited value in arriving at the difficult decisions that must soon be made.

Butter price supports expire the end of March. It poses some tough questions. At what level should the support be extended? What will we do with all of the butter that the Government has bought?

How can we represent the best interests of dairy farmers, the dairy industry, consumers, and taxpayers?

We wish you would study and debate such questions here in the great State of Iowa which produces so much milk and butter—and come up with sound answers.

VE disease is creating havoc with some sections of the hog industry. On Monday our Department men came to a broad cross-section of the farm and industry leadership in a meeting held in Chicago. They came to explain the problem—what had been done—and to ask for guidance.

Tuesday they met livestock disease control representatives of State and various organizations.

A group of capable, highly respected citizens is being appointed by the President of the United States to advise us in the important operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

All these illustrate the pattern of how we will proceed. What do you and other farmers and industry leaders want your Department of Agriculture to do? How can we serve you and all citizens?

We are at your command.

The numerous programs and great decisions for which the Secretary of Agriculture has been given responsibility are very great indeed.

I assure you the Secretary does now and will continue to welcome all the sound counsel that can be marshaled in meeting the problems facing us.

Programs must be built with the assistance of farmers and those working with them. Let's build strong—from the grass roots—the type of programs which farmers want—the kind that will not bring serious regrets and disappointments later.

The great United States Department of Agriculture is a service organization. We are to help—not dictate.

We will never be guilty of handing down ready-made programs. Citizens should help build the programs and tell us what they

want done. Again, I say, we are at your command.

Do not wait to be appointed to an advisory group or to otherwise be consulted. Join in the policy-making activities of your farm and industrial organizations, and through them become a constructive force in helping guide the agricultural development of our great country.

Debate the issues of governmental policies in forums like the National Farm Institute. Work closely with your agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Promote community discussions and citizenship activities. All these build solidly from the ground up and insure dependable judgments on which we can safely go forward.

In other words, we want each commodity group to help develop a program it can make work with our help. We know that without the help of the industry and the blessings of a kind providence, we cannot succeed. We are earnestly seeking both.

America must be kept strong if she is to preserve herself and provide effective world leadership. This strength must come not alone from armaments and military might. Her strength must be measured in the integrity, moral courage, independence of spirit, and spirituality of her people.

I love this Nation. It is my firm belief that the God of Heaven raised up the founding fathers and inspired them to establish the Constitution of this land. This is part of my religious faith. To me this is not just another nation. It is a great and glorious Nation with a divine mission to perform for liberty-loving people everywhere.

Therefore, our first great challenge is to keep America strong—strong economically, socially, and above all, spiritually. There is no other way. Only in this course is there safety for our Nation.

I pray God that no act of mine or program I shall ever advocate will in the slightest weaken this Nation in the accomplishment of what I believe is a God-given mandate.

What of the relationship of man to Government? The supreme test of any Government policy, agricultural or other, should be, How will it affect the character, morale, and well-being of the people? We need—the world needs—a strong America in the critical years ahead.

Freedom is a God-given, eternal principle, vouchsafed to us under the Constitution. It must be continually guarded as something more precious than life itself. It is doubtful if any man can be politically free who depends upon the state for sustenance. A completely planned and subsidized economy weakens initiative, discourages industry, destroys character, and demoralizes the people.

This Nation has been built upon spiritual values—great Christian principles embodied in the Gospel. As a Nation we need the refining and sustaining influences which come from obedience to divine law. Without such blessings the future of the Nation is insecure.

May a kind providence give us the vision and courage necessary to do our part to realize this great and all-important objective. Never before have we needed the blessings of Almighty God more than today. We need His divine favor in the Halls of Government, in our home, in our factories and shops, and on the farms.

Great decisions lie ahead of us. Let us not shrink from them. Let us approach them with intelligence, and in the spirit of men who value the attributes of freedom and who recognize the responsibilities that go with it. I have tremendous faith in the soundness of judgment that comes from a free and informed people.

Let us so conduct ourselves that the historian will write, in recording our stewardship, that our successes came from releasing the great reservoir of creative energy which

is to be found in every free man. And let him write that our failures—and he will record some failures—were errors of the mind, not heart.

DECLINE IN BEEF CATTLE PRICES

MR. WATKINS. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of discussion in this body recently regarding the decline in the market price of beef cattle. To find out how beef producers react to this situation the Associated Press has assigned one of its star reporters, Don Whitehead, to survey the meat industry from growers to packers in order to ascertain what that industry thinks of the situation. The first of several stories as a result of this survey was published in the Washington Star on Tuesday, February 24, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CATTLEMEN, HIT BY PRICES, PREFER WORKING OUT OWN SOLUTION

(By Don Whitehead)

FORT WORTH, TEX., February 24.—The Nation's cattlemen are taking a price beating today but their leaders here insist the Eisenhower administration is on the right track to bring stability to the giant cattle industry.

The story they tell you is this: Despite heavy price drops in cattle, there is greater confidence in the industry since President Eisenhower's inauguration.

Cattle prices have skidded drastically in the past 2 years from peaks which brought fat profits to just anybody who took a fling at producing or feeding cattle. Prices continued to fall after General Eisenhower took office and this has touched off a furore in Washington among politicians with an eye on the 1954 elections.

PREFER A PRICE PROP

Some cattlemen are disgruntled. Some are critical of the GOP farm policies and fearful of the future. They would like to have the security of Government price props under their cattle—something they have never had. But it's safe to say these stockmen represent a minority.

Most prominent cattlemen take the view that the price shakedown probably is a good thing over the long haul for themselves and the Nation. They want no part of Government price supports, subsidies, or controls.

Again and again in this country you hear cattlemen and others say something like this:

"Naturally we don't like to take these losses. It hurts. But a price adjustment had to come. If Washington will just leave us alone, we'll work it out ourselves."

CHEER END OF PRICE CONTROLS

Down this way, stockmen generally voice considerably more faith and confidence in the Eisenhower farm policy than you hear in Congress. They are gleeful over the dropping of price controls on beef. They approve the attitude taken by Secretary of Agriculture Benson, who has said farmers in the future are going to have to depend more on themselves than on Government subsidies.

Two years ago cattle were selling for \$36 for 100 pounds (more for top-grade beef steers). Now the price is off around \$10 or more a hundred.

In the summer of 1951, the high price of beef was causing cries of anguish from consumers having a hard time finding a good steak in the butcher shop. The supply just couldn't meet the demand.

The Government had slapped on price ceilings and even ordered rollbacks in the prices of beef cattle in an effort to hold the price line. Some cattlemen said then it would take from 3 to 5 years for production to catch up with the demand.

UP 5 MILLION IN YEAR

But production has outstripped expectations. Today there is a record number of cattle on the range and in feeder lots. The last Department of Agriculture report showed a cattle population of 93,696,000 on January 1. This is an increase of more than 5 million head under the same period last year and a rise of 11.6 million above 1951.

But the farm value per head on January 1 was only \$128 compared to \$179 on the same date a year ago. However, it was \$31 better than the average value from 1942 to 1951.

The high-profit period for cattlemen has been wiped out. Some of the losses involved were paper losses. But in many cases there has been a real financial squeeze on those who don't have the cash or the credit to tide them over the rough spot.

The heavy flow of cattle to market, depressing prices, resulted from heavy production plus a drought and the high cost of feed in relation to cattle prices. The combination has forced growers and feeders to unload their cattle even at unfavorable prices.

MORE OUTSIDE SQUAWKING

Oddly enough, out here one gets the impression that cattlemen are doing less squawking than some of those outside the industry. This has brought some unusual results.

Recently Senator KERR, Democrat, Oklahoma, introduced a bill in Congress to force Mr. Benson to use up to \$25 million to support beef cattle at 100 percent of parity. On the face of it, it would appear to be a move that would win wide support among the top cattlemen.

But it hasn't worked out that way. Jack Roach, of Amarillo, president of the Texas Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, called the proposal "essentially a control program from another approach." He and his organization oppose it.

"We have always felt," he said, "that there can be no satisfactory or workable solution to our problems that would substitute subsidies for a fair and open market price."

In an interview, Mr. Roach said: "Let us alone, give us some rain and we'll get along. Our only bellyache is over the meat that is being imported to compete with the home-grown product. We'd like to see something done about that."

SEE OWN SOLUTION

And Dolph Briscoe, of Uvalde, one of southwest Texas' largest cattle raisers, told a meeting of Texas bankers recently that if the Government will not interfere with the law of supply and demand the cattlemen will work out their own salvation.

"We'll make money sometimes and we'll lose money sometimes, too," he said. "There will be times when we can pay off our bankers and there will be times we can't. But if you'll stay with us, we'll stay with you—we haven't any place else to go anyhow. If it ever rains, things'll work out all right—and it always has rained, sometime."

"As long as a man has got his cattle and a place to keep them, he can hang on until good times come, if the bankers will stay with him."

RANCHER COMMENTS

Out at Cresson, Tex., lanky Jeff Slocum—one of three brothers who operate the Slocum ranch—had this to say: "The way I figure, the Government should let this thing adjust itself. It's a shame the break didn't come sooner—then things would have been a lot easier on everybody."

"As far as I'm concerned, I'll stay with Benson on his farm program. And that's the way most folks around here feel. We don't want politics mixed up in this. A fellow

used to be able to figure things out for himself, but you can't do it when politics are involved."

"There's just no man-made law that will take the place of supply and demand. We've done enough tampering with it. This situation is going to work hardships—but then we'll get back like we used to be, standing on our own hind legs. We've got to realize the day of Santa Claus in the cattle business is gone."

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is concluded, and, under the order previously entered, the clerk will state the first bill on the calendar.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DOMICILIARY FACILITY AT FORT LOGAN, COLO.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 242) to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo., was announced as first in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PROHIBITION OF TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTERS IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE

The bill (S. 10) to prohibit the transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the analysis of chapter 71 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately after and underneath item 1464, as contained in such analysis, the following new item:

"1465. Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution."

SEC. 2. Chapter 71 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately following section 1464 of such chapter, a new section, to be designated as section 1465, and to read as follows:

"§ 1465. Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution.

"Whoever knowingly transports in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of sale or distribution, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print, silhouette, drawing, figure, image, cast, phonograph recording, electrical transcription or other article capable of producing sound or any other matter of indecent or immoral character, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"The transportation as aforesaid of two or more copies of any publication or two or more of any article of the character described above, or a combined total of five such publications and articles, shall create a presumption that such publications or articles are intended for sale or distribution, but such presumption shall be rebuttable.

"When any person is convicted of a violation of this act, the court in its judgment of conviction may, in addition to the penalty prescribed, order the confiscation and disposal of such items described herein which were found in the possession or under the immediate control of such person at the time of his arrest."

JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING OFFICERS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 24) to permit judicial review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under Government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged was announced as next in order.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Over.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, by request of the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I object to the consideration of the bill, and ask that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LIMIT ON FINANCING UNDER NATIONAL HOUSING ACT AS AMENDED

The resolution (S. J. Res. 27) to amend section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. CORE. Mr. President, the joint resolution involves a loan authorization of \$500 million. Personally, I favor the proposal, but I believe that a measure involving so large an amount of money could more properly be taken up under procedure that is conducive to greater consideration, particularly in view of the fact that the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], has made a statement on the floor of the Senate that, if the joint resolution were objected to on the call of the calendar, he would later move its consideration, at which time it could be adequately debated, I object to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee kindly withhold his objection, so that I can submit an amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Tennessee withhold his objection?

Mr. GORE. I withhold the objection.

Mr. IVES. I offer an amendment to the joint resolution in order to have it conform with the resolution reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House. I send to the desk the amendment, and ask that it be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Immediately following the first section of the joint resolution it is proposed to insert a new section reading:

SEC. 2. Prior to June 30, 1954, the Federal Housing Commissioner shall pay out of the capital account of the title I insurance fund to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of \$8,333,313.65 which constitutes the Government investment in the capital account of the title I insurance fund. The amount payable hereunder shall be paid in the discretion of the Commissioner either in one lump sum or in installments except that the first payment shall be made on July 1, 1953.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I merely wish to point out that the \$8,333,313.65 which is to be paid to the Government

out of surplus funds is to be paid out of earned surplus, which amounted, on November 30 last, to \$18,100,000. Presumably the amount is larger at this time. It seems to me that this could well be done and should be done, and I see no objection whatever to the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, since objection has been made to the consideration of the joint resolution, I do not quite see how the amendment can be considered at this time. As soon as the call of the calendar is completed, I shall move to take up the joint resolution and, of course, the amendment of the Senator from New York will be in order at that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Tennessee insist on his objection?

Mr. GORE. I insist upon my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR DAMAGES TO PUBLIC AIRPORTS RESULTING FROM MILITARY OPERATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 35) to amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out the quotation mark; on line 6, after the colon, to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 8, after the word "expended", to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 9, before "(b)", to strike out the quotation mark; on page 2, line 2, before "(d)", on line 12, after the word "involved," to strike out the first quotation mark; to strike out the second quotation mark; on line 13, before "(c)", to strike out the quotation mark; on line 15, before the word "Time", to strike out the quotation mark; on line 16, before "(e)", to strike out the second quotation mark; on line 24, after the word "request", to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 25, before "Sec.", to strike out the quotation mark; on page 3, line 2, before the word "Claims", to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 3, after the word "Act", to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 3, after the word "chapter", to strike out the Roman numeral "II" and insert the Roman numeral "III"; on line 5, before the word "Provided", to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 11, after the word "repair", to strike out the first quotation mark; on line 12, before "Sec.", to strike out the quotation mark; on line 22, after the word "Act", to strike out the quotation mark; on page 3, after line 22, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding provisions of existing law to the contrary, all appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce, pursuant to certifications made by that Department to the Congress under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, for reimbursement of public agencies for the cost of rehabilitating or repairing public airports

damaged by Federal agencies, shall remain available until expended.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By deleting the last sentence of subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Appropriations made pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended."

(b) By amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

TIME LIMITATIONS ON FILING OF REQUESTS

"(d) No request for reimbursement of the cost of rehabilitation or repair of a public airport submitted pursuant to this section shall be considered by the Secretary unless such request was submitted to him within 6 months after the occurrence of the damage upon which the request is based, except that in the case of a request relating to damage occurring while the airport was under the control and management of the United States, such request may be submitted to the Secretary within 6 months after the transfer of such control and management of the airport to the public agency involved."

(c) By adding thereto a new subsection (e) as follows:

TIME LIMITATIONS ON MAKING OF CERTIFICATIONS

"(c) No certification pursuant to this section with respect to a request submitted to the Secretary after the date of enactment of this subsection (except a supplemental certification of the amount by which the actual cost of accomplished rehabilitation or repair exceeds the amount of a prior certification which was based on the estimated cost of such rehabilitation or repair) shall be made to the Congress after a date 1 year from the expiration of the period prescribed by law for the submittal of such request."

SEC. 2. There is hereby repealed the proviso contained in the appropriation to the Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, headed "Claims, Federal Airport Act," in chapter III of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (Public Law 45, 82d Cong.), reading as follows: "Provided, That no request for reimbursement of the cost of rehabilitation or repair of a public airport filed under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act shall be considered by the Secretary unless filed prior to July 1, 1951, and the Secretary shall make no certification to Congress after July 1, 1952, of the actual or estimated cost of such rehabilitation or repair."

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the proviso of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, cited in section 2 and the provisions of subsection (d) of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to consider, pursuant to the said section 17, any request for reimbursement of the cost of rehabilitation or repair of a public airport, which is submitted to him within 6 months following the effective date of this act, if such request would have met the time requirements of the said subsection (d) had it been filed on some date subsequent to June 30, 1951, and prior to the effective date of this act.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding provisions of existing law to the contrary, all appropriations heretofore made to the Department of Commerce, pursuant to certifications made by that Department to the Congress under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, for reimbursement of public agencies for the cost of rehabilitating or repairing public airports damaged by Federal agencies, shall remain available until expended.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the repair and rehabilitation of public airports damaged by the armed services during the present national emergency, to extend beyond June 30, 1953, the availability of previous appropriations for payment of claims under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, and for other purposes."

MAILING OF OBSCENE MATTER

The bill (S. 11) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile article, matter, thing, device, or substance; and * * *"

SEC. 2. The fifth paragraph of section 1461 of title 18, United States Code, reading "Every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance; and" is hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ACT OF 1951

The bill (S. 799) to amend the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to the distinguished Senator from New Jersey that the bill, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, merely makes a technical amendment to the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, as amended, by providing that the Housing and Home Finance Agency may make a loan or a grant in connection with the relocation of a community. I shall not read the entire report unless the Senator desires me to do so.

In connection with the construction of atomic and hydrogen bomb plant in South Carolina, the Government took over some 250,000 acres of land. In so doing, an entire community was moved. The bill provides for a technical adjustment of the law, to enable that community to obtain some benefits from the Housing and Home Finance Agency by grants and loans or both, if after the bill is passed such assistance is found to be appropriate.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As I understand, the purpose may be accomplished through either a grant or a loan. Is that correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Does the bill apply only to water facilities?

Mr. MAYBANK. The bill applies to more than water facilities.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. To water and sewer facilities?

Mr. MAYBANK. No; the bill provides for basic facilities necessary for health and safety and certainly the Housing and Finance Agency should be able to

extend facilities of that nature to such communities as the one I mentioned. The community is in a critical defense housing area and the loan or grant would have to be approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, there is already power to provide for such community facilities and services in the case of towns which are not moved. This bill would merely extend the power to include towns which are moved.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is eminently correct. That power now exists. Now it is desired to extend the act to that community which was forced to relocate.

Mr. CAPEHART. If the town had not been moved, it would come under existing law. The fact that the town was moved by the Government makes it necessary to correct a technical inequity.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from South Carolina whether there are any other communities in the same category as the one to which he has referred?

Mr. MAYBANK. My information is that there are no others in the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I desired to know if there were any other communities in the same category.

Mr. MAYBANK. My information is that there is none other in the United States. My information to that effect was obtained from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

I also wish to say, with all due respect to the Atomic Energy Commission and to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, that the 250,000 acres of land which were taken over comprise about one-half a county and this land is off the tax books. I think it doubtful that this much acreage is needed. If required by the Atomic Energy Commission, then they should certainly have it, but if some of it is in excess then I hope that that will be returned to the people of South Carolina.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator from South Carolina, and I withhold my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Public Law 139, 82d Congress, approved September 1, 1951, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of section 315 (e) before the period a comma and the following: "or (4) the provision of community facilities or services necessary to the health, safety, or public welfare of the inhabitants of a town or community which has been relocated as a result of the acquisition (through eminent domain or purchase in lieu thereof) of its former site by or on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission for national-defense activities."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask that a letter dated February 18, 1953, from the Housing and Home Finance Agency to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the dis-

tinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1953.
Re S. 799, 83d Congress.

HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and
Currency, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPEHART: This is in further reply to your letter of February 9, requesting a report on S. 799, a bill "to amend the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, as amended."

This bill would authorize Federal assistance, under title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, for the provision of community facilities or services necessary to the health, safety, or public welfare of the inhabitants of a town or local community which has been relocated as a result of the acquisition (through eminent domain or purchase in lieu of eminent domain) of its former site by or on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission for national-defense activities. Under titles I and III of the 1951 act as now in effect, the Federal assistance, which may take the form of loans or grants or both, is limited to local communities in critical defense housing areas and is also limited to facilities "required in connection with national-defense activities." The bill would provide that any essential community facility shall automatically be deemed to be "required in connection with national-defense activities" if it is necessary to the health, safety, or public welfare of the inhabitants of a town or other local community (in a critical defense housing area) which has been relocated because its former site was taken over by the Atomic Energy Commission.

It is our understanding that the bill is intended to cover the town of New Ellenton, S. C. No information has come to the attention of this Agency which would enable us to identify other towns or communities which might be affected by the bill. New Ellenton has very recently sprung up a few miles from the Savannah River plant of the Atomic Energy Commission. Its need for water and sewer facilities is extremely urgent and its sudden and rapid development on previously vacant land makes it clearly unreasonable to expect that the community can itself provide the needed facilities without considerable aid.

Some time ago, the town of New Ellenton sought to obtain from this Agency a grant under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities Act of 1951 to construct a water and sewer system. While New Ellenton is in the critical defense housing area serving the AEC plant, and while a great number of construction workers employed at the plant and a considerable number of operating employees of the plant lived in New Ellenton, it could not be shown that the operations at the plant would be seriously affected by the failure to provide the water and sewer facilities. The town was therefore informed that there was no legal basis for processing an application and, accordingly, we discouraged the town from going to the expense of preparing a formal application. In the absence of such an application and supporting data, we are unable to advise your committee concerning the scope and cost of water and sewer facilities which are actually necessary. A very rough and preliminary estimate indicates that, if the entire area of the town is to be served, the total cost might prove to be in the neighborhood of \$600,000. Neither do we have any information which would enable us to estimate either the extent to which the local community itself may be able to con-

tribute to the facilities or what form Federal assistance might take as between loans and grants.

While there has not been time since your committee's request of February 9 to evaluate fully the merits of the bill or to estimate closely the possible cost of the water and sewer facilities needed by New Ellenton, we do have a considerable amount of background information concerning New Ellenton which will no doubt be of interest to your committee. This is summarized in the enclosed statement headed "Information Concerning New Ellenton, S. C.—Savannah River AEC Area." I am also enclosing copies of a Special Situation Report on New Ellenton, S. C., dated June 30, 1952. This report was prepared for the Housing and Home Finance Agency last May and June by the Savannah River Urbanization Study of the University of North Carolina.

Because of your request for an immediate reply, there has not been time to clear this report on Senate bill 799 with the Bureau of the Budget. As soon as the Bureau's views are obtained we shall of course write you again.

Sincerely yours,
RAYMOND M. FOLEY,
Administrator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the call of the calendar.

LIMIT ON FINANCING UNDER NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. TAFT. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 27.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) to amend section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I should like to call up the amendment which was previously read, and consideration of which was temporarily suspended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated:

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the first section it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 2. Prior to June 30, 1954, the Federal Housing Commissioner shall pay out of the capital account of the title I insurance fund to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of \$8,333,313.65 which constitutes the Government investment in the capital account of the title I insurance fund. The amount payable hereunder shall be paid in the discretion of the Commissioner either in one lump sum or in installments except that the first payment shall be made on July 1, 1953.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I have already explained the amendment, I suggest that, if there is no objection, the amendment be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be

offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the last sentence of section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The aggregate amount of all loans, advances of credit, and obligations purchased, exclusive of financing charges, with respect to which insurance may be heretofore or hereafter granted under this section and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$1,750,000,000."

Sec. 2. Prior to June 30, 1954, the Federal Housing Commissioner shall pay out of the capital account of the title I insurance fund to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of \$8,333,313.65 which constitutes the Government investment in the capital account of the title I insurance fund. The amount payable hereunder shall be paid in the discretion of the Commissioner either in one lump sum or in installments except that the first payment shall be made on July 1, 1953.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the joint resolution having been passed, I send to the desk a statement which I prepared in explanation of the joint resolution, so that Senators who have kindly voted for it may know why they voted for it. I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR IVES ON INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR LOANS

This resolution would increase FHA title I loan insurance authorization from \$1¼ billion to \$1½ billion. Loans for repair, alteration, or improvement of existing properties are insured under this title.

At the present time there is a backlog of 290,000 loan applications totaling \$195 million awaiting insurance authorization. The FHA since September has only been able to insure loans to the extent of the amortization and prepayments on loans outstanding, or \$75 million per month. It is estimated that the volume of business will require insurance of approximately \$100 million per month for the next 18 months. The repayments and amortization on existing loans, together with the additional \$500 million in new authorization for insurance, should therefore be sufficient to take care of the total program under this title until it expires on June 30, 1954.

I wish to point out that if it becomes necessary, as a part of the economic and fiscal policies developed by the administration, to reduce the level of expenditures for home repairs and modernization through the application of credit and monetary policies, the FHA has adequate authority in its basic legislation—the National Housing Act—to do so.

Very briefly, the way this insurance program works is that the FHA insures up to 10 percent of the total amount of all eligible loans made by the lending institution under its insurance contract. Thus an institution that made \$500,000 in loans for home repair and improvements under this program would be insured by the FHA for losses in connection with such loans up to the extent of \$50,000.

The average loan made under this program is a small one—currently \$675. The financing charge cannot exceed 85 discount per 100 original face amount of a 1-year note.

About 5,000 lending institutions and an estimated 100,000 dealers, builders, plumb-

ers, roofers, etc., actively participate in the program.

The program has been a very successful one and has resulted in greatly improved housing for millions of American citizens. Since the initiation of the program in 1934 up through November 1952 over 14 million loans totaling over \$6 billion have been made. The net loss sustained on the total program has been 1.07 percent. The current experience is even much better. From March 1, 1950, to December 31, 1952, on 4 million loans in the amount of more than \$2 billion only 30,500 claims have been filed. The net loss on these amounted to only sixty-two one-hundredths of 1 percent.

This program has been entirely self-sustaining since 1939 when the law was amended permitting a premium charge to be made. The charge at present is three-fourths of 1 percent per annum of the net proceeds of each loan. Total disbursements, including salaries and expenses, losses and reserves for losses, amounted to about \$71,500,000 during the period from July 1939 to November 1952, whereas the income during the same period amounted to \$98 million leaving \$26,500,000 to be used as paid-in capital and surplus.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I would deem it reasonably safe to assume that we here assembled in this session are not opposed to balancing the Federal budget.

I have no miracle drug and I have no cure-all to administer to this problem-patient of the Nation, but I think that there is a bill presently before the Senate which will one day balance our budgets at all levels of government if we but give it a chance.

I have reference to the bill (S. 526) to establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which bill was introduced by me in the Senate on January 16, 1953.

I think that if the proposition embodied in this measure was important enough for inclusion in President Eisenhower's state of the Union address, it is certainly important enough for our studied deliberation here on this floor.

The bill is now pending before the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate.

My colleagues know, Mr. President, that the junior Senator from Wisconsin is confronted at this time by serious, important, and pressing problems of real significance.

The junior Senator from New Jersey is numbered among those who can count only 24 hours in 1 day.

I can appreciate the problems of limited time facing the chairman of that distinguished committee of the Senate.

But I feel that we have our chance to restore long-range economy in government—at all levels of government—and that the time is now, Mr. President, now—with the mandate of the great American electorate still ringing in our ears, a mandate which is as plain as day; an alternative to unbalanced budget after unbalanced budget which could change that black night to day.

This Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is designed to study overlapping functions, duplicating services and competitive fiscal relationships between local, State, and Federal Governments.

It is a reflection of the strong position taken by both parties in the recent campaign.

We campaigned on the premise and on the promise that we would do what we could to stem the tide toward further and further concentration of authority in the hands of the Federal Government here in Washington.

Mr. President, this Commission is a start in that direction—a blueprint for the future; a guide to the determination of policy and procedure for the Congress to follow.

The Commission would strive to find ways of establishing a less competitive fiscal relationship between the several levels of government, including the overlapping and confused systems of taxation and the grants-in-aid programs.

The Commission would seek to eliminate duplication and overlapping services, activities, and functions among the three levels of government.

Its purpose would be to reduce government spending to a low level consistent with efficient governmental performance.

This legislation is not new to the Senate.

I introduced early in the 1st session of the 81st Congress a bill providing for a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

It failed of passage. I will not go into the reasons, although I shall always feel that they were quite political in nature.

I introduced the bill again in the 82d Congress and can report that its counterpart was passed by the Senate, even though it was withdrawn from the House before further action could be taken.

During these several years, we have had substantial evidence of interest and support for this proposal from many individuals and organizations.

I hope and believe that this interest will greatly increase because the climate is right, because the President of the United States has spoken up for the general proposition, and because we in the Senate will add a greater voice to the basic responsibility we find in our hearts—to smooth-the-working relationships and do what can be done to restore the original balance of powers among the levels of government.

This conviction has been growing upon me during a long period of service in public office in my own State of New Jersey and here in the United States Senate.

My experiences at the State level of government gave me an opportunity to observe personally the growing number and complexity of the problems in this field of intergovernmental relations.

When I came to the United States Senate 4 years ago, the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—the Hoover Commission—was very much in the news and on everyone's mind.

This type of joint legislative-executive Commission seemed to provide a sort of working model which could be adapted to the intergovernmental relations problem.

As a matter of fact, the Hoover Commission recommended that such a commission be set up for the purpose of

making a study to ascertain the facts and develop a program of action.

Mr. President, that is what Senate bill 526 would do.

Our new President of these United States is interested—I know that many of you are interested—I pray that the Committee on Government Operations will show the same inclination to know a good thing when it sees it—as it has in past Congresses—and grant an early hearing for Senate bill 526.

I believe my measure offers a real ray of economic hope in the present fiscal picture which is drawn in shades of deep red.

Thus it will always be, Mr. President, unless we get right down to altering the topsy-turvy relationships between Washington, your State and my State; your town and my town.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

Mr. TAFT. I move that the Senate adjourn until Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, February 27, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian, the adjournment being under the order previously entered, out of respect to the memory of Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., former Senator from Wisconsin.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 25, 1953:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Francis White, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mexico.

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

William McNear Rand, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Director for Mutual Security.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Albert M. Cole, of Kansas, to be Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr., O3325, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army), for appointment as Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 206 of the Army Organization Act of 1950 and section 513 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Julian Canine, O7154, United States Army, for appointment as Director of the National Security Agency, with the rank of lieutenant general, and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Whitfield Putnam Shepard, O11908, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Walter Joseph Muller, O12224, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Paul Wolcott Rutledge, O7289, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Williston Birkhimer Palmer, O12246, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Miller Montague, O12261, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Harlan Nelson Hartness, O12269, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Claude Birkett Ferenbaugh, O12479, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Clovis Ethelbert Byers, O12769, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Henry Irving Hodes, O12845, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Isaac Davis White, O15080, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Thomas Francis Hickey, O10362, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Ira Platt Swift, O12205, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

To be major general, Medical Corps

Maj. Gen. William Edward Shambora, O16540, Army of the United States (brigadier general, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Rex Van Den Corput, Jr., O12700, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Homer Watson Kiefer, O12701, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Crump Garvin, O12746, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. George Honnen, O12816, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Orlando Clarendon Mood, O14781, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Francis Uncles, O14914, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Nicholas Young, O15068, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Thomas Sherman Timberman, O15328, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Edwin Kennedy Wright, O15475, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Day Palmer, O15519, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Bruce Cooper Clarke, O16068, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Leslie Earl Simon, O15567, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Henry Colbern, O6809, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Wilkes Christenberry, O8373, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Edwin Luther Sibert, O11193, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Joseph Jones Twitty, O12079, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Vernon Keyser, O12089, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Gibbins Gard, O12247, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier general, Medical Corps

Brig. Gen. Martin Eugene Griffin, O16537, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Alvin Levi Gorby, O16546, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier general, Dental Corps

Brig. Gen. Egbert Wesley Van Delden Cowan, O11744, Army of the United States (colonel, Dental Corps, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Jonathan Lane Holman, O11226, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. George Bittmann Barth, O11241, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Boniface Campbell, O9788, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Leslie Dillon Carter, O10663, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Charles Kenon Galley, Jr., O12782, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Lemuel Mitchell, O12832, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. James Dunne O'Connell, O14965, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Craig Stewart, O15349, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Trueman Lanham, O15568, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Lanier Dasher, Jr., O15634, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Henry Maglin, O15812, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Albert Dabney, O16602, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Guy Stanley Meloy, Jr., O16892, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Frederick Sink, O16907, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Col. Kenner Fisher Hertford, O15120, United States Army.

Col. William Elgie Carraway, O15144, United States Army.

Chaplain (colonel) Patrick James Ryan, O17363, United States Army.

Col. Peter Conover Hains 3d, O15657, United States Army.

Col. David Henry Tulley, O16075, United States Army.

Col. Richard Walden Mayo, O16430, United States Army.

Col. Jeremiah Paul Holland, O16812, United States Army.

Col. Walter Morris Johnson, O16835, United States Army.

Col. Ralph Wise Zwicker, O16878, United States Army.

Col. Earl Clarence Bergquist, O16998, United States Army.

Col. Walter King Wilson, Jr., O17512, United States Army.

Col. John Elliot Theimer, O17566, United States Army.

Col. William Carson Bullock, O17635, United States Army.

Col. Thomas Weldon Dunn, O18157, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Carl Irven Hutton, O18177, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. John Phillips Daley, O18358, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Sam Carroll Russell, O18678, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Dwight Edward Beach, O18747, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Louis Watson Truman, O18755, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. William Wilson Quinn, O19283, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States:

Maj. Edward Francis Kent, O20909, United States Army.

Maj. Robert Mabry Williams, O21801, United States Army.

Maj. Hulen Dee Wendorf, O21919, United States Army.

Maj. Lawrence Joseph Fuller, O22901, United States Army.

Maj. Peter Clark Manson, O23545, United States Army.

Capt. Harold Edward Parker, O34951, United States Army.

Capt. John Joseph DeWight Kookan, O34743, United States Army.

Capt. Owen Edward Woodruff, Jr., O36172, United States Army.

Capt. Kenneth Charles Crawford, O35784, United States Army.

Capt. William Thomas Keogh, O33742, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Clark Kates, O24787, United States Army.

Capt. Harlow Maxwell Huckabee, O47121, United States Army.

Capt. Warren Leigh Taylor, O26068, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Ernest Miller, O37356, United States Army.

Capt. John Jay Douglass, O49602, United States Army.

Capt. William Benton Carne, O38011, United States Army.

Capt. Robert McClellan Mummey, O26610, United States Army.

Capt. Robert Carl Erickson, O27089, United States Army.

Capt. John Ashley Noble, O27197, United States Army.

Capt. Vernon Howard Harper Newman, O27336, United States Army.

First Lt. Richard Coble Stanton, O61084, United States Army.

The following-named officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States, without specification of branch, arm, or service:

Maj. Clyde Milton Turner, O43233, Medical Service Corps, United States Army.

First Lt. Roy Lambert Kackley, Jr., O66030, Medical Service Corps, United States Army.

First Lt. George Charles Stein, O61025, Medical Service Corps, United States Army.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States:

Second Lt. Willard Eli Hardwick, O64447, United States Army.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be colonel

*William Herschel Allen, Jr., O18053.

James Frederick Ammerman, O18165.

Frederick Dwight Atkinson, O18169.

*Stoessel Smythe Barksdale, O39672.

*Lynn Carl Barnes, O39641.

*Archibald Baird Barrett, O28880.

*Ralph Madison Bauknight, O51091.

*X Oscar Benjamin Beasley, O18045.

Charles Edward Beauchamp, O18238.

*Gerald Newton Bench, O51092.

Edward Sedgwick Berry, O18119.

Clifton Donald Blackford, O18205.

*John Smith Blair 3d, O29340.

*X Richard D. Boerem, O38670.

Theodore Francis Bogart, O18245.

*X Robert Highman Booth, O18093.

*Francis Copass Bowen, O39082.

Harry Raymond Boyd, O18102.

*Kelly Leo Brazier, O39674.

*George Alexander Bridgers, O29395.

Raymond Charles Brisach, O18202.

Harold Eugene Brooks, O18152.

Thad Adolphus Broom, O18246.

*Elmer Gwynne Brown, O39521.

X Percy Howard Brown, Jr., O18117.

*X Frederic Gerald Bryan, O39670.

*Edmund Theodore Bullock, O29367.

*Lester James Burbidge, O50938.

*Eugene Fodrea Cardwell, O38662.

*William Arnold Carter, Jr., O18023.

Paul Clark, Jr., O18118.

Christian Hudgins Clarke, Jr., O18213.

Carleton Merritt Clifford, O18199.

*Richard Collins, Jr., O29375.

*Charles David Colman, O41649.

*Ward Wilson Conquest, O41630.

X Brainard Spencer Cook, O18144.

*James Corr, Jr., O51082.

X Frederick Gardner Crabb, Jr., O18172.

*Paul Glenn Cramer, O51089.

*Stuart Francis Crawford, O18078.

Robert Edwin Cron, Jr., O18127.

*Charles Pelman Crosby, O29435.

James Owen Curtis, Jr., O18108.

*Harold Augustus Davenport, O29385.

*Albert Eugene Dennis, O18052.

*John Ruding Dey, O29347.

*Charles Granville Dodge, O18072.

*Thomas Francis Donahue, O41435.

X John Henderson Dudley, O18049.

*George Clifford Duehring, O18070.

Thomas Weldon Dunn, O18157.

Charley Paul Eastburn, O18203.

*Owen Elliot, O39801.

*Keith Hartman Ewbank, O18082.

Alva Revista Fitch, O18113.

Frank Theodore Folk, O18195.

X John Griggs Folkes, O51057.

*Kenneth William Foster, O29376.

*William Richard Frederick, Jr., O29388.

*Arthur Leonard Fuller, Jr., O18094.

*Lester Harold Gallogly, O29420.

George Goodrell Garton, O18138.

*Clarence Oswald Gilly, O39681.

X Arthur Cleveland Goodwin, Jr., O18179.

*Eugene Schliepp Graham, O41661.

John Frank Greco, O18133.

*Samuel Greenberg, O41692.

John Simpson Guthrie, O18228.

*Milton Barnes Hale, O41681.

*Herbert Allen Hall, O41631.

Barksdale Hamlett, O18143.

X James Martin Hanley, Jr., O41688.

*Russel Orville Harris, O39671.

William Henry Harris, O18155.

William Warner Harris, O18170.

*Carl Hendon Hatch, O29341.

*Roy Eugene Hattan, O17563.

John Charles Hayden, O18174.

*Louis Theilmann Heath, O18060.

*Alvin Andrew Heidner, O41635.

*John Henry Heil, Jr., O29400.

*Walter Charles Heinel, O50947.

*Charles Lee Heitman, Jr., O18059.

*Carroll B. Henderson, O29421.

*John Maurice Henderson, Jr., O29410.

*Maurice Charles Higgins, O39630.

*James Wilson Holsinger, O29432.

*Chauncey Elman Howland, O41671.

*Hamilton Hawkins Howze, O18088.

Carl Irven Hutton, O18177.

*William D'Agullar Jackson, O39628.

*Joseph Lawrence Jaggar, O51071.

Joseph Eakens James, Jr., O18237.

*Alcorn Bernard Johnson, O41636.

*Briard Poland Johnson, O29393.

*Harold Roy Johnson, O29352.

*Thomas Graves Keithly, O41657.

X Eugene Anthony Kenny, O18193.

X Theodore Roberts Kimpton, O18226.

*Worth Lytton Kindred, O29382.

*Dale Maxwell King, O39644.

*Hubert Eugene Klemp, O51076.

*Frank Kowalski, Jr., O18086.

*Philip Frederick Kromer, Jr., O18030.

*Edward Fenlon Kump, O18036.

*X Henry Bing Kunz, O18081.

*Wendell Holmes Langdon, O18101.

*John Lawrence Lee, O51088.

*Harold Edgar Liebe, O29334.

*Albert Alphonso Lindquist, O41656.

Roy Ernest Lindquist, O18125.

James Sawyer Luckett, O18209.

X Allan Duard MacLean, O18229.

*James Blythe Macdougall, O29335.

*X Albert Joseph Mandelbaum, O18061.

*Kenneth Frease March, O16481.

*Anson Day Marston, O29427.

*Metticus Walter May, Jr., O29394.

*Andrew Thomas McAnsh, O38667.

*John William McDonald, O29381.

*X Hugh Delvin McGaw, O39537.

*Robert Brantley McKay, O41662.

*Fred McManaway, O29339.

*Willie Carl McMillon, O38668.

*Walter George Meyer, O41653.

Thomas Mifflin, O18216.

*Herbert Voivenelle Mitchell, O18073.

*Carroll Keith Moffatt, O29343.

*Clarence Avery Moore, O50919.

X Ned Dalton Moore, O18212.

*Norman Allen Moore, O29370.

*William Paris Moore, O51052.

Samuel Lynn Morrow, Jr., O18104.

*Lloyd Roosevelt Moses, O29362.

*William Edward Murphy, Jr., O29437.

Roy Whitman Muth, O18180.

Charles Lind Olin, O18190.

*Andrew Pick O'Meara, O18062.

Willis Almeron Perry, O18131.

*Joseph Pou Persons, Jr., O56776.

X Arthur Carey Peterson, O18151.

*Charles Campbell Peterson, O41642.

*Robert William Porter, Jr., O18048.

Robert Allen Ports, O18175.

Jaromir Jan Pospisil, O18183.

*Clifford Algy Poutre, O29371.

Myron Albert Quinto, O18210.

*X Edward Cassel Reber, O17201.

*Willard Sanford Renshaw, O29426.

James Lowell Richardson, Jr., O18232.

Samuel Roth, O18191.

*Jacquard Hirschorn Rothschild, O18077.

Paul Arthur Roy, O18153.

Edward Irving Sachs, O18185.

*Donald Henry Scott, O29018.

*Wade Levan Shankle, O28984.

*Joseph Matthew Shanks, O29061.

*Claude Newman Shaver, O29333.

*Louis Henry Shirley, O29372.

*X Paul Saunders Shoemaker, O29348.

*Paul William Shumate, O17547.

*Gordon Kennedy Smith, O29383.

*John Edward Soule, O50960.

*Gage Henry Spies, O29419.

*Alexander Graham Stone, O18076.

*Robert Olney Stone, O28975.

Tom Robert Stoughton, O18156.

*Erasmus Hardin Strickland, O29355.

X Archibald William Stuart, O18130.

X Alden Pugh Taber, O18134.

*Raymond Porter Tarr, Jr., O29358.

*Henry Frasier Taylor, O38661.

X William Nallie Taylor, O18168.

*Paul Dexter Troxler, O41693.

*Francis Frederick Uhrhane, O18071.

*Lou George VanWagoner, O41668.

*Frederick Theodore Voorhees, O29374.

*Roy Augustus Wall, O41784.

Albert Watson, 2d, O18105.

*Philip Campbell Wehle, O1806.

*George Patrick Welch, O41422.

*Jack Henry Weske, O51054.

*Vachel Davis Whatley, Jr., O16886.

X William Whipple, O18024.

*Kenneth Cornelius Wiersema, O41624.

*Henry Herman Wild, O51064.

James Knox Wilson, Jr., O18218.

Franklin Fearing Wing, Jr., O18107.

X Robert Jefferson Wood, O18064.

*Charles Truman Woods, O51069.

Sidney Clay Wooten, O18126.

William Henry Sterling Wright, O18129.

*Stewart Yeo, O16664.

To be colonel, Judge Advocate General's Corps

*Russell Thomas Boyle, O28900.

*John Anthony Carrigan, Sr., O28874.

Robert Emzy Chandler, O17559.

*John Stuart Dwinell, O41467.
 *Burton French Ellis, O29033.
 *William Joseph Flynn, O41563.
 *Erwin Arthur Jones, O41528.
 *Harold Francis McDonnell, O39549.
 *Vernon Charles Rawls, O29098.
 *X Richard Edward Reichmann, O39545.
 *Nathaniel Brewning Rieger, O51027.
 *Henry Joseph Sommer, O29055.
 *Claudius Oscar Wolfe, O39536.

To be colonel, Medical Corps

*Harold Irvin Amory, O19319.
 *George Lewis Beatty, O19318.
 *Eaton Wesley Bennett, O19604.
 *Robert Estes Blount, O19612.
 *Robert Weston Boal, O20058.
 *John Mars Caldwell, O19313.
 *Robert LaShore Callison, O19648.
 *Joseph Garber Cocke, O19658.
 *Allan Arthur Craig, O19621.
 *Howard William Doan, O20057.
 *Dell Fred Dullum, O21011.
 *Knox Dunlap, O19667.
 *Richard Howard Eckhardt, O19312.
 *Erling Severre Fugelso, O20980.
 *James Emile Graham, O19622.
 *Joe Harrell, O19299.
 *Jenner Garnett Jones, O19603.
 *Emmett Leroy Kehoe, O19613.
 *Alfonso Michael Libasci, O19606.
 *Elmer Arthur Lodmell, O19315.
 *William Titus Sichi, O19674.
 *Charles Edwards Spellman, O19655.
 *James Bowdoin Stapleton, O19656.
 *Byron Ludwig Steger, O19661.
 *William Albert Todd, Jr., O19598.
 *Daniel John Wallgora, O20055.
 *Charles Parmalee Ward, O19314.
 *Floyd Lawrence Wergeland, O19599.
 *Tom French Whyne, O19657.

To be colonel, Dental Corps

*Charles Joseph Cashman, O19653.
 *Earl Elmer Fisher, O29175.
 *Elmer Osman Hinman, O38633.
 *Otis Elbert James, O29192.
 *Herman Henry Kothe, O29194.
 *Arthur Nicholas Kracht, O20923.
 *Conrad Toral Kvam, O20467.
 *Thomas Albert McFall, O29215.
 *Harry Edgar Ramsey, O29191.
 *Alfred Emerson Toye, O41723.
 *Lyndon Sheldon Wilder, O56789.
 *Hamilton Robert Young, O56786.

To be colonel, Veterinary Corps

*X Harvie Russell Ellis, O17791.
 *Maurice Wendell Hale, O17333.
 *Ralph William Mohri, O17985.
 *John Lloyd Owens, O17035.
 *X Elmer William Young, O16298.

To be colonel, Medical Service Corps

*Paul Christian Borup, O18694.
 *Claude Carrol Britell, O29183.
 *Ralph Rankin Cleland, O29178.
 *Othmar Frank Goriup, O29187.
 *Louis Felix Williams, O18324.

To be colonel, chaplains

*Earl Dwight Compton, O21703.
 *Silas Edward Decker, O20104.
 *John Allen DeVeaux, A21470.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonel

James Yeates Adams, O19755.
 *Richard Hayden Agnew, O19956.
 *Paul William Albert, O42507.
 *John Alfrey, O19859.
 *James Dyce Alger, O19848.
 *Blaine Erastus Anderson, O39976.
 *Francis William Anderson, O30354.
 *Joseph Crook Anderson, O19884.
 *Salvatore Andrew Armogida, O19741.

Alfred Ashman, O19846.
 *Edward Lucas Austin, O38805.
 *Thomas Jenkins Badger, O39981.
 *Jack Byron Baker, O30239.
 *John Frederick Ballentine, A39983.
 *Nyles Wesley Baltzer, O51581.
 *Walter Edward Bare, Jr., O19944.
 *X Frank Lyle Barnett, O30489.
 *Norman Parker Barnett, O38784.
 *X William Robert Barricklow, O56816.
 *X James George Basbas, O42354.
 *Nassieb George Bassitt, O19931.
 *Philo Milton Baumgartner, O38780.
 *Claudius Albert Beall, Jr., O39931.
 *John Allen Beall, Jr., O19907.
 *Herrick Franklin Bearce, O30498.
 *Albert Richard Bech, O42585.
 *X Edward Stephen Bechtold, O19771.
 *X John Orth Beckner, O30512.
 *Donald William Bernier, O19911.
 *Harry William Berry, O42480.
 *Clarence Bidgood, O19777.
 *James Walter Bidwell, O29508.
 *Thomas Frith Bienvu, O30401.
 *Roy Frank Blackmon, O51569.
 *X Oscar Rawles Bowyer, O19934.
 *Andrew Jackson Boyle, O19924.
 *Durward Ellsworth Breakfield, O19781.
 *John Drake Bristol, O19710.
 *John Edward Brooks, Jr., O38801.
 *Gerald Frederick Brown, O19806.
 *Hugh Gordon Brown, O42539.
 *Vernon Walter Brugger, O39966.
 *Garlen Randolph Bryant, O30507.
 *Walter Joseph Bryde, O19825.
 *Paul James Bryer, O19947.
 *Carl Verner Burke, O38790.
 *X John Wilkens Burnett, O42578.
 *Samuel Edward Burns, O30394.
 *Sanford Joseph Butler, O30297.
 *Robert Eugene Byrns, O51606.
 *Francis Peter Carberry, O38789.
 *Bruce Wendell Caron, O30479.
 *James Slaughter Carpenter, O42622.
 *John Hart Caughey, O19885.
 *X Paul Alexander Cawfield, O30378.
 *Joseph Curtis Chedister, O30355.
 *Henry Thomas Cherry, Jr., O19888.
 *X Thomas Robert Clarkin, O19983.
 *X Kelso Gordon Clow, O19784.
 *Charles Frederick Coates, O30433.
 *Melville Brown Coburn, O19973.
 *Stephen Disbrow Cocheu, O19925.
 *Glenn Cole, O19917.
 *John Dudley Cole, O19749.
 *X George Thomas Colvin, O30434.
 *Robert Hamilton Colwell, O42640.
 *John Francis Condon, O39972.
 *Arthur John Cornelison, O51567.
 *X Noel Maurice Cox, O19883.
 *Harry Herndon Critz, O19786.
 *Jefferson Rueben Cronk, O30461.
 *Oliver Cornelius Culbreth, O30429.
 *X Salathiel Fred Cummings, Jr., O19796.
 *Kenneth Irwin Curtis, O19790.
 *John D'Alessandro, O42510.
 *William Allen Darden, Jr., O42599.
 *John Louis Davids, O38783.
 *John James Davis, O19935.
 *Wilbur von Molt DeLoach, O30449.
 *X Mario De Maio, O30399.
 *Roy George DeVecchio, O42584.
 *John Somers Buist Dick, O19726.
 *John Henry Dilley, O19861.
 *Dale D. Dixon, O38788.
 *Oliver Opal Dixon, O30494.
 *Harry Chandler Dodenhoff, O30407.
 *X James Michael Donahue, O19798.
 *George Archibald Douglass, A30296.
 *John Joseph Duffy, O19738.
 *Alfred Kirk duMoulin, O19943.
 *Ivan Joe Dyekman, O30455.
 *Armel Dyer, O42674.
 *James Floyd Eason, O30435.
 *George Stafford Eckhardt, O19766.
 *Norman Basil Edwards, O19936.
 *Perry Edwards, O30309.
 *Carl Henry Elges, Jr., O30511.
 *Geoffrey Dixon Ellerson, O19759.
 *Donald Allen Elliget, O19719.
 *X David Barton Emmons, O39979.
 *Louis M. Etherton, O39940.
 *Warren Sylvester Everett, O19739.

Hugh McClellan Exton, O19780.
 *X Louis Duzzette Farnsworth, Jr., O19904.
 *Frederick Carl Feil, O30379.
 *James Lee Ferguson, O30046.
 *Raymond Boyd Firehock, O19812.
 *Lewis Matthew Flint, O42519.
 *William Foley, O42474.
 *Seneca Wilbur Foote, O19833.
 *Robert Luther Ford, O38767.
 *X Allen Harvey Foreman, O19913.
 *X Thomas Lucien Fortin, O42605.
 *Edward McClam Foxworth, O42598.
 *Stuart Gilbert Fries, O19827.
 *James Luke Frink, Jr., O19821.
 *Arthur Houston Frye, Jr., O19716.
 *William Carl Garrison, O30144.
 *Paul Tracy Gerard, O30445.
 *Elmer John Gibson, O19822.
 *Gordon Charles Gill, O42495.
 *Thomas Duncan Gillis, O19864.
 *Robert Rigby Glass, O19765.
 *John Alexis Gloriot, O19793.
 *Leslie Duncan Goodall, O30411.
 *Ralph Wesley Gontum, O51596.
 *Halford Robert Greenlee, Jr., O19801.
 *X David Hamilton Gregg, O19713.
 *William Paulding Grieves, O19742.
 *Marcus Samuel Griffin, O19954.
 *Willie Edgar Groves, O30075.
 *Russell Sage Hahn, O56815.
 *Ralph Edward Haines, Jr., O19849.
 *Roland James Halada, O42635.
 *Harry Rich Hale, O19828.
 *Frederick Benjamin Hall, Jr., O19747.
 *Harrell Glenn Hall, O51580.
 *Charles Helmer Hallden, O30360.
 *Earl Milton Hamilton, O30398.
 *X James Douglas Hand, O30328.
 *X Harry Frederick Hansen, O42618.
 *Charles Clayton Hanson, O39873.
 *Harrison Barnwell Harden, Jr., O19818.
 *Ralph Stevens Hardiman, O30492.
 *Edward Moseley Harris, O19819.
 *X Clarence Carl Haug, O19736.
 *Russell Lynn Hawkins, O19960.
 *Charles Scott Hays, O42534.
 *Benjamin White Heckmeyer, O19930.
 *Charles William Henry, O30299.
 *X Paul Hert, O39952.
 *X George Place Hill, Jr., O19972.
 *Henry Lewis Hille, Jr., O19731.
 *Paul Olin Hoffman, O30517.
 *Roy Donald Hoisington, O30348.
 *Helmer August Holmstrom, O30382.
 *Holman Don Hoover, O30305.
 *Ralph Jefferson Hornaday, O30423.
 *Sanford Welsh Horstman, O19783.
 *Ward Conrad Howard, O42515.
 *John Nevin Howell, O19840.
 *Emery Erwin Hyde, O51576.
 *X Carl Theodore Isham, O19856.
 *X Charles Jephthiah Jeffus, O19730.
 *William Edwin Jennings, O39964.
 *X Joseph William Jogi, O30330.
 *X Joseph Edwin Johnston, O30424.
 *X Joseph Wilson Johnston, O30462.
 *Stanley Tage Birger Johnson, O19743.
 *X George Madison Jones, O19965.
 *Richard Ivor Jones, O30410.
 *Philip MacGregor Judson, O30516.
 *Joseph Waters Keating, O19800.
 *Burnis Mayo Kelly, O19950.
 *James Sevier Killough, O29697.
 *Richard Kimball, O42607.
 *James Mobley Kimbrough, Jr., O19816.
 *Dick Andrew King, O30438.
 *Wilfred Knobloch, O42464.
 *Edward Kraus, O19789.
 *Chester Emil Lange, O30353.
 *X Cornelis DeWitt Willcox Lang, O19734.
 *Harold Glenn Lang, O51600.
 *X James DeVore Lang, O19728.
 *William Winston Lapsley, O19727.
 *Ralph Osborn Lashley, O19882.
 *John Bennett Laugerman, O30333.
 *Harry Jacob Lemley, Jr., O19756.
 *X Charles Frederick Leonard, Jr., O19829.
 *Harry James Lewis, O19751.
 *X Vernon Lester Lewis, O42628.
 *Murray Adams Little, O39956.
 *Wayne Pinkerton Litz, O30304.
 *Robert William Lockridge, O42524.
 *Harry Francis Lovell, O42616.

- *X James Herbert Mahoney, O51613.
- *Hondal Noel Malt, O42513.
- Autrey Joseph Maroun, O19865.
- Nathaniel Macon Martin, O19794.
- William Vincent Martz, O19879.
- *Grant W. Mason, O30738.
- *Edward Samuel Mathes, O30481.
- *Robert Wilkes May, O39968.
- *James Henry McCann, Jr., O30468.
- *X Leniel Edward McDonald, O30408.
- X Robert Clarence McDonald, Jr., O19799.
- *Samuel Tilden McDowell, O30321.
- X Francis Mark McGoldrick, O19857.
- *John Thomas McKee, O30383.
- *Alex Earl McKenzie, O39967.
- *Timothy Howard McKenzie, O39797.
- *Edward McMaken, O30318.
- William Bradford Means, O19920.
- X George August Melding, O42634.
- *Emery Douglas Middleton, O30329.
- Carl Watkins Miller, O19740.
- *George Patrick Miller, O42475.
- *Howard Arthur Miner, O39933.
- X Russell Melroy Miner, O19839.
- X Clair Beverly Mitchell, O19899.
- Vernon Price Mock, O19906.
- *George Krelgh Moody, O38778.
- Joseph Charles Moore, O19791.
- *X Victor Hugh Moore, O42602.
- John Brown Morgan, O19871.
- *Lewis Drexel Morgan, O42508.
- *Preston Miller Motes, O30372.
- *Leslie Leland Motz, O42596.
- *X Joseph T. Mozley, O42611.
- *Charles Frederick Mudgett, Jr., O30409.
- Francis Johnstone Murdoch, Jr., O19853.
- X Daniel John Murphy, O19776.
- *Arthur Charles Nauman, O30467.
- *William Glenn Neely, O42538.
- *William Jerome Newman, O51635.
- *Kenneth Hudson Newton, O42579.
- Ellery Willis Niles, O19763.
- *Edgar Allen Noel, O51570.
- George Robert Oglesby, O19877.
- William Pierce O'Neal, Jr., O19971.
- Eugene Charles Orth, Jr., O19863.
- Frank Alexander Osmanski, O19745.
- *Carl Henry Overby, O30437.
- John Richards Parker, O19735.
- Charles Maclean Peeke, O19810.
- *Earl Floyd Pegram, O42487.
- *William Dello Perez, O30324.
- *Robert Alexander Persell, O51608.
- *Peter Peters, O39961.
- *Arthur Clifford Peterson, O42555.
- *James Donald Peterson, O30311.
- *Henry Christ Petros, O30184.
- X Donald Abeel Phelan, O19711.
- Oliver Joseph Pickard, O19723.
- *George Farles Pindar, O42463.
- Lynn Wilson Pine, O30392.
- *Joseph Anthony Pongonis, O30301.
- *Carl McClellan Poston, O30400.
- *Kenneth Bowen Potter, O30366.
- *Elmer Russell Powell, O30414.
- Floyd Garfield Pratt, O19915.
- Milton Humphrey Price O30518.
- *John James Prokop, Jr., O38797.
- Leon Flores Punsalan, O42639.
- *Edward William Quinlan, O51617.
- *Nathan McQuade Quinn, O42574.
- X Eric Per Ramee, O19961.
- *Robert Lee Rhea, O30327.
- John Foster Rhoades, O19875.
- X Charles Wythe Gleaves Rich, O19910.
- Walter Albert Riemenschneider, O19970.
- *Max James Roadruck, O42479.
- *William Edward Roberts, O30493.
- X Alvin Dolliver Robbins, O19769.
- *Charles Robbins, O42512.
- *Charles Emmett Rochford, O30307.
- Carmon Ambrose Rogers, O19952.
- Otto Jacob Rohde, O19725.
- *Thomas Oscar Rooney, O42454.
- Willard George Root, O19807.
- Milton Lawrence Rosen, O19814.
- *William Rossing, O42593.
- *Morton Albert Rubin, O39962.
- George Ruhlen, O19733.
- Ivan Clare Rumsey, O19774.
- *Robert Orville Rupp, O42103.
- Joseph Rieber Russ, O19860.
- Lawrence Robert St. John, O19805.
- *Wilton Louis Sanders, O38794.
- *Benjamin William Saurel, O42482.
- X Edward William Sawyer, O19918.
- Lawrence Edward Schlanser, O19886.
- *Paul Taplin Scott, O30351.
- *Joseph Bolling Seay, O30420.
- *James Dasher Shearouse, O30337.
- *Sidney Shelley, O42571.
- Robert Gibson Sherrard, Jr., O19922.
- *Henry Robert Slevers, O30298.
- Walter Albert Simpson, O19778.
- Duncan Sinclair, O19757.
- James Frank Skells, O19830.
- *James Edwin Skelly, O30473.
- Norman Arvid Skirwood, O19882.
- Russell Batch Smith, O19953.
- Sidney George Spring, O19770.
- *John Anthony Stahl, O39934.
- Julius Desmond Stanton, O19823.
- John Calvin Stapleton, O19878.
- *Ernest Edward Steck, O42490.
- *William Garnett Steffy, O30404.
- *Raymond Balthasar Steiner, O51622.
- *Wilbur Alexander Stevens, O30365.
- *Frank Eugene Stevenson, O38785.
- *Manlius Rupert Stewart, O42503.
- *Justin William Stoll, O30483.
- X David Bonesteel Stone, O19976.
- *X Chester Malcolm Stratton, O30431.
- *Erwin Edward Sullo, O42491.
- Charles Albert Symroski, O19753.
- Milton Clay Taylor, O19867.
- *Walter Andrew Taylor, O51566.
- Henry Chaffee Thayer, O19754.
- John Leroy Thomas, O19958.
- *Theodore Gustav Thomas, O30344.
- John Lathrop Throckmorton, O19732.
- James Willoughby Totten, O19834.
- *X Clair Edwin Towne, O30385.
- *X Thomas John Trainor, O51604.
- *Raymond George Trampe, O42561.
- X Edgar Joseph Treacy, Jr., O19892.
- *Francis Andres Troy, O42597.
- Reuben Henry Tucker 3d, O19894.
- Robert Eugene Tucker, O19938.
- X Hamilton Austin Twitchell, O19843.
- *Kennard Smith Vandergrift, O42575.
- Henry Porter van Orner, O19787.
- *Clinton Adolph Waggoner, O42552.
- *John Henry Wagner, O42518.
- X David Campbell Wallace, O19715.
- X Elmer Hardie Walker, O19898.
- Eugene Henry Walter, O19836.
- *Ralph Henry Watson, O42458.
- Bernard Sanders Waterman, O19746.
- *Lynn Hubert Webb, O39946.
- *Maurice Eaton Webb, O30357.
- *Stuart Lawrence Weinerth, O42620.
- Seth Lathrop Weld, Jr., O19772.
- Albert Curtis Wells, Jr., O19838.
- *Bert Kirkman Whaley, O42612.
- Lester Lewes Wheeler, O19951.
- Joseph Henry Wiechmann, O19874.
- *Levis Chalmers Wiggins, O42556.
- *Arent Orvil Wilken, O30426.
- X Langitt Bowditch Wilby, O19748.
- X George Raymond Wilkins, O19750.
- X John Williamson, O19900.
- *Jesse Deaderick Willoughby, O38787.
- *Julian Alexander Wilson, O30359.
- *Wilbur Wilson, O42494.
- *Edward Joseph Wiltrakis, O51575.
- *Leo George Woerner, O30341.
- Pennock Hoyt Wollaston, O19854.
- *Donald H. Woodyard, O51564.
- Thomas Washington Woodyard, Jr., O19826.
- James Martin Worthington, O19797.
- John Ralph Wright, Jr., O19817.
- Clyde Calhoun Ziegler, O19720.
- *Roy Frederick Zinser, O30370.
- To be Lieutenant colonels, Medical Corps*
- *Robert Donald Anderson, O57528.
- William Stanley Bagnall, O24382.
- X Joseph Knight Bayne, O30913.
- Harry Louis Berman, O22697.
- Harvey Clark Boyd, O22312.
- *John Francis Breslin, O57525.
- *Charles Thomas Brown, O57375.
- Michael Deane Buscemi, O22303.
- Maurice Riordan Connolly, O22791.
- *Raymond Bender Croissant, O21734.
- *Richard Hamilton Bryarlle Dear, O22279.
- Walter Robbins deForest, O23584.
- *Wilbur Dwight Dice, O23671.
- *William Nelson Donovan, O21042.
- *Horace Welles Doty, Jr., O57379.
- Edward John Doyle, O22314.
- Carl Taylor Dubuy, O23650.
- *Carl Neil Ekman, O22293.
- Henry Curtis Harrell, O22307.
- Theodore Livingston Hartridge, O22763.
- *X Paul Wesley Hayes, O30903.
- *X Wilbur Warren Hiehle, O22275.
- *X Parker Blacksher Hollingsworth, O57526.
- Frederick Clinton Hopp, O22311.
- *Kenneth Eugene Hudson, O22278.
- *Robert Leonce Hullinghorst, O22292.
- Hensley Starling Johnson, O22309.
- Tillman Davis Johnson, O22301.
- *Norman Elwood King, O22287.
- X Walter Andrew Kosteki, O30910.
- *David Patrick Lauer, O30904.
- *George Gilmore McShatko, O22285.
- *Alva Edward Miller, O22283.
- Frank Dominick Minerva, O51962.
- *Samuel James Newsom, O57042.
- *Byron Atlee Nichol, O22286.
- *Laurence Addison Potter, O22294.
- *Ralph Everett Reiner, O22284.
- *John Marshall Salyer, O23570.
- *Louis Franklin Saylor, O21733.
- *Rolland Bernard Sigafos, O22291.
- Franklin Leo Spann, O23641.
- *Harry Spitz, O57378.
- Carroll Steiner Svare, O22313.
- *Joseph Robert Vivas, O22704.
- Russell Burton Watson, O23582.
- *Carl John Weldge, O57041.
- Isalah Alonzo Wiles, O22709.
- *Karl Arden Youngstrom, O56996.
- *John Slowko Zelenik, O43124.
- To be Lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps*
- *Daniel Matthew Driscoll, O41773.
- *Karl Fredrick Ehrlich, O30858.
- *Francis Leon Flatt, O51180.
- *X William Paxton Fly, Jr., O21693.
- *Earl Reid Nichols, O30857.
- *Willard LaGrand Nielsen, O21051.
- *Thomas Benton Seay, O30862.
- *Clarence Ellwyn Sheets, Jr., O21692.
- *Robert Bruce Shira, O21052.
- To be Lieutenant colonel, Veterinary Corps*
- *Curtis William Betzold, O19641.
- *William Francis Collins, O19698.
- *Donald Clifford Kelley, O20387.
- *Velmer Wayne McGinnis, O20059.
- *James Bernhard Nichols, O19693.
- *Roy Alonzo Ressegui, O29306.
- *X John Howard Rust 3d, O20060.
- *Walter Smit, O20494.
- *Daniel Stevens Stevenson, O19696.
- *X Bernard Francis Trum, O20061.
- To be Lieutenant colonel, Medical Service Corps*
- *James Jerry Adams, O31044.
- Lawrence Gibbons Alexander, O31058.
- *Renaldo Gerard Belanger, O40109.
- *Trygve Overt Berge, O30980.
- Gordon Arthur Bohn, O31075.
- *David Cornelius Burke, O39667.
- Elmer Fenn Chaffee, O52057.
- *Phillip Rich Carlquist, O31011.
- Martin Samuel Comella, O31084.
- Joseph Di Giacomo, O40111.
- Augustus John Daniel Guenther, O31067.
- *Lawrence Bryan Hardesty, O30996.
- Jesse James Jarboe, O30921.
- *Walter Parmelee Mead, O30972.
- George Edward Murphy, O31047.
- *Harry John Nelson, O20053.
- Allen Pappas, O31056.
- R. L. Parker, O31057.
- Floyd Clarence Plowman, O31059.
- *X Edwin Hammond Potts, O31009.
- *Edward Francis Quinn, Jr., O31031.
- *Gene Quinn, O30839.
- Robert Nelson Read, O38864.
- Auburn Harris Smith, O31073.
- *Leslie Earl Starks, O52029.
- *Frank Stepczyk, O20051.
- *Arthur Dennis Sullivan, O30074.
- *Frederick August Zehrer, O41774.

To be lieutenant colonel, chaplains

- *Edward Ernest Kusch, O51154.
- *William Bruce Sharp, O38645.

To be lieutenant colonel, Women's Army Corps

- *Hattilu White Addison, L25.
- *Lillian Faye Foushee, L43.
- *Bernice Gaines Hughes, L208.
- *Margaret Aleth Kimpton, L211.
- *Charlotte Edna Rhodes, L28.

To be major, Women's Army Corps

- Elsie Janet Chapman, L261.
- *Ann Cummings, L322.
- *Eunty Frances Elderlice, L114.
- *Patricia Evelyn Elwell, L115.
- *Esther E. Falzgraf, L324.
- *Irene Bertha Groff, L316.
- *Lillian Ruth Johnson, L109.
- *Ida Katherine Madden, L252.
- Florence Patricia Gibbons Moody, L116.
- Irene Michels Sorrough, L112.

To be captain, Women's Army Corps

- *Fannie Lyle Davis, L200.
- *Virginia Helen Kaufmann, L199.
- *Marie Louise Malone, L198.
- *Frances Ann Pemsenski, L193.
- *Clara May Zunker, L197.

To be captain

- × Frederic Ackerson, O50562.
- × Don Walter Adair, O28491.
- × Thomas Jacob Agner, Jr., O28152.
- × Robert Hildebrand Ahlers, O27905.
- × Brooke Albert, O27944.
- × Donald Gould Albright, O28025.
- × Frederick King Alderson, O28458.
- × Alford Edward Allen, O28209.
- × Robert Wallace Allen, O28211.
- × Ferd Emanuel Anderson, Jr., O27906.
- × Wayne Stetson Anderson, O28166.
- × Gunnar Einar Andersson, O28239.
- × John Loveland Armstrong, O28469.
- × Calvin Lincoln Arnold, O28071.
- × Robert Earl Arnold, O28313.
- × Alvin Ash, O28539.
- × Shirley Sylvester Ashton, Jr., O28502.
- × Grover Woodrow Asmus, O28605.
- × Robert Anderson Babcock 3d, O28556.
- × Richard Hamlin Bacon, Jr., O28656.
- × Frederick Clark Badger, O27902.
- × Charles Pitman Baker 3d, A28434.
- × David Thomas Baker, O27984.
- × Francis Rene Baker, O28543.
- × Van Roy Baker, O28083.
- × Edmund Keith Ball, O28308.
- × William Henry Bamber, O28480.
- × Charles William Barker, O28012.
- × Kendrick Broyles Barlow, Jr., O28438.
- × David Eugene Barnett, Jr., O28356.
- × John Curran Barrett, Jr., O28481.
- × Delbert Sylvester Barth, O28052.
- × John Edward Barth, O28548.
- × Paul Ingram Barthol, O28674.
- × Edwin Wallace Basham, O28344.
- × Robert Edward Bassler, Jr., O28064.
- × John Stanley Baumgartner, O28172.
- × Rex Webb Beasley, Jr., O28165.
- × Roy Pearl Beatty, O27981.
- × Jack George Becker, O27915.
- × Richard Gordon Beckner, O28001.
- × Calvert Potter Benedict, O28286.
- × Harold Francis Bentz, Jr., O28392.
- × Robert Hamilton Berry, O27986.
- × Donald Sternoff Beyer, O28673.
- × William Randolph Bigler, O28292.
- × William Clarence Bishop, Jr., O28428.
- × Frank Earl Blazey, O28693.
- × Donald Ferree Bletz, O56739.
- × Stanley Delbert Blum, O27971.
- × Rodney Alger Blyth, O28294.
- × Corwin Boake, Jr., O28484.
- × Henry Herman Bolz, Jr., O28364.
- × Clair LaVern Book, O28430.
- × Shepherd Allen Booth, Jr., O28654.
- × Truman Everett Boudinot, Jr., O28669.
- × Robert Bruce Bowen, O28147.
- × Kyle Watson Bowie, O28559.
- × Jerry Dixmer Bowman, O28094.
- × Benjamin Francis Boyd, O28696.
- × Russell Raymond Boyd, O28040.
- × Philip Brian Brady, O28192.
- × Lawson Duval Bramblett, Jr., O28086.
- × Edgar Garfield Braun, Jr., O27897.
- × Richard Anthony Bresnahan, O28643.
- × David Winthrop Brillhart, O28582.
- × Herrold Emerson Brooks, Jr., O28563.
- × Benjamin Clyde Brown, O28493.
- × David Drummond Brown, O28009.
- × Levi Aloysius Brown, O27914.
- × Richard Wanless Brunson, O28615.
- × David Thompson Bryant, O27950.
- × Arthur Johnston Bugh, O28470.
- × Paris Russell Burn, Jr., O28038.
- × Ray Lawrence Burnell, Jr., O28026.
- × John Crouse Burney, Jr., O27982.
- × Dwight Comber Burnham, O27916.
- × Ruel Fox Burns, Jr., O28749.
- × John Joseph Byrne, O28717.
- × John William Callaghan, O28580.
- × Carshall Carter Carlisle, Jr., O28273.
- × James Elbert Carter, O28710.
- × Robert Fleming Carter, O28217.
- × Frank Salvatore Caruso, O28730.
- × Robert Harry Case, O28496.
- × John Charles Cassidy, O28108.
- × Joseph Roy Castell, O28454.
- × Edward Joseph Cavanaugh, O28499.
- × James Richard Cavanaugh, O28237.
- × Robert Albert Chabot, O28714.
- × Smith Barton Chamberlain, O27587.
- × Robert Irving Channon, O28219.
- × Benjamin Keller Chase, O28501.
- × William Edward Chynoweth, O28143.
- × Joseph Claypoole Clark, O28074.
- × John Robin Davis Cleland, O41361.
- × Carcie Clarence Clifford, Jr., O28194.
- × William Thornton Coburn, O50279.
- × David Lapham Colaw, O28459.
- × James Edward Coleman, O28021.
- × Edward Joseph Collins, O28251.
- × Joseph Easterbrook Collins, O28633.
- × Frank Donald Conant, Jr., O27990.
- × Lester Mykel Conger, O28416.
- × Steven Livesey Conner, Jr., O28432.
- × Richard Lansing Connolly, Jr., O28468.
- × Thomas Morton Constant, O28426.
- × James Edward Convey, Jr., O28103.
- × William Thomas Cound, O28231.
- × Felix Foster Cowey, Jr., O28242.
- × Robert Grewelle Cramer, O28199.
- × Pat William Crizer, O28579.
- × Willis Dodge Cronkhite, Jr., O28269.
- × Edward Francis Crowley, O28628.
- × Robert Emmett Crowley, O27967.
- × Anthony Angelo Cucolo, Jr., O28636.
- × William Stephen Culpepper, Jr., O28591.
- × Elmo Eugene Cunningham, O28618.
- × John Peter Daneman, O27921.
- × Charles Dwelle Daniel, Jr., O28258.
- × Robert Samuel Daniel, Jr., O28455.
- × Bert Alison David, O28441.
- × Harry Alford Davis, Jr., O28512.
- × Ralph Charles Davis, Jr., O28744.
- × Samuel Preston Davis 3d, O28393.
- × Franklin Richard Day, O28003.
- × James Arthur Day, O28160.
- × John Blackford Dayton, O28049.
- × Walter Joseph DeLong, Jr., O28184.
- × Harold Graham de Moya, O28299.
- × George Lightfoot Dennett, O28565.
- × Horace Frederick Derrick, O28626.
- × Rolland Archibald Dessert, O28388.
- × Glenn Willard Dettrey, O28546.
- × William George Devens, O28008.
- × Robert Francis Dickson, O28204.
- × Richard Boyer Diver, O28137.
- × James Thomas Dixon, O28130.
- × Farrel Elmore Dockstetter, O28305.
- × Frederick Andrew Dodd, O28514.
- × James Joseph Dorney, O28185.
- × Robert Sidney Douthitt, O28317.
- × Donald Warren Dreier, O28321.
- × Edward Charles Drinkwater, Jr., O28578.
- × Walter Arthur Dumas, O28278.
- × Robert Fyfe Mein Duncan, Jr., O27968.
- × Stanley Anthony Durka, O56755.
- × John William Dwyer 3d, O28726.
- × Earl S. Dye, Jr., O28262.
- × Walter Francis Eanes, O28058.
- × Leonard Edelstein, O27965.
- × Stephen Orville Edwards, O28127.
- × James Montgomery Elder, O28473.
- × Lawrence Lloyd Elder, O27910.
- × Louis Owen Elsaesser, O27936.

- × John Mitchell England, Jr., O56717.
- × Gerald Samuel Epstein, O28105.
- × Benjamin Crabbs Evans, Jr., O28569.
- × Robert Nathan Evans, O28630.
- × Stanley Dale Fair, O28551.
- × Hunter Harry Faires, Jr., O28377.
- × Phillip Anthony Farris 3d, O28627.
- × Jesse Albert Fields, Jr., O28731.
- × George Bernard Fink, O27942.
- × Joe Wesley Finley, O28599.
- × Daniel Jarvis Finnegan, O28727.
- × John Chambers Fischer, O28170.
- × Charles Alexander Fitzgerald, O28593.
- × Edward Leo Flaherty, Jr., O28467.
- × Herbert Hesselton Flather, Jr., O28234.
- × Robert Walton Fleming, Jr., O56737.
- × Joe Bruton Flores, O28371.
- × Harry Arthur Floyd, O28573.
- × Philip John Frank, O28665.
- × Walter Leslie Frankland, Jr., O28391.
- × Robert Lewis Frantz, O28059.
- × Frederic Alcott Frech, O27930.
- × DeBow Freed, O28477.
- × Harold Clinton Friend, O28087.
- × Elisha James Fuller, O28268.
- × Howard Rowson Fuller, Jr., O28098.
- × William Carl Fuller, O28055.
- × Alvin Franklin Futrell, O28720.
- × Thomas Edward Gaines, O28486.
- × Vincent DePaul Gannon, Jr., O28202.
- × James Madison Garrett 3d, O27143.
- × Eugene Joseph Gasior, O27802.
- × Thomas Leigh Gatch, Jr., O28476.
- × William Gilfillan Gavin, O28585.
- × Benjamin Andrew Gay, O27966.
- × John Charles Geary, O28542.
- × Alexander Gerardo, O28119.
- × Faison Pierce Gibson, O28236.
- × Howard Anthony Giebel, O28318.
- × James Jay Gigante, Jr., O28267.
- × Jack Keith Gilham, O27988.
- × John William Gillespie, Jr., O28577.
- × Roy Wilfred Gillig, O28358.
- × Joseph Anthony Giza 3d, O28359.
- × Calvin Ervin Glidewell, O28418.
- × Francis George Gosling, O27941.
- × John Robert Grace, O28220.
- × John Henry Grady, O28223.
- × Daniel Orrin Graham, O28212.
- × Clifton Wellington Gray, Jr., O28357.
- × Stephen Eugene Gray, O28683.
- × John Frederick Green, O28296.
- × Byron Dillingback Greene, Jr., O28506.
- × James Morris Gridley, O28360.
- × William Howard Grisham, O28452.
- × Peter Grosz, Jr., O27977.
- × Richard Louis Gruenther, O28711.
- × Alvan Cordell Hadley, Jr., O28191.
- × George Gross Hagedorn, O27998.
- × Philip Darlington Haisley, O28380.
- × Richard Edward Hale, O28520.
- × Charles Maurice Hall, O28456.
- × George Edward Hall, Jr., O28323.
- × William Charles Hall, O28023.
- × William Walton Hall, Jr., O28005.
- × Hal Edward Hallgren, O28116.
- × Jerome Vincent Halloran, O28738.
- × Alexander Earl Halls, O28065.
- × Milton Holmes Hamilton, O28245.
- × Robert Milton Hamilton, O28326.
- × Walter Fleming Hamilton, Jr., O28208.
- × Arthur Edward Hansen, O28126.
- × Benjamin Shaw Hanson, Jr., O28076.
- × Everitt Fee Hardin, O28117.
- × Alfred Carl Haussmann, Jr., O28283.
- × Robert Carroll Hawley, O28254.
- × Rutledge Parker Hazzard, O28088.
- × Robert Johnson Hefferon, O28047.
- × Robert Foster Hewett, Jr., O28528.
- × Preston Heacock Hibbard, O28729.
- × Daniel Webster Hickey 3d, O28427.
- × Frederick Francis Hickey, Jr., O28099.
- × Benjamin Tullidge Hill, Jr., O28158.
- × John Gillespie Hill, Jr., O27997.
- × Thomas Vincent Hirschberg, O28677.
- × John Christopher Hoar, Jr., O28345.
- × James Burtram Hobson, O28419.
- × John Alan Hoefling, O28404.
- × James Karnes Hoey, O28036.
- × Harold Francis Hogan, O27553.
- × James Franklin Holt, O27604.
- × Harold Waldron Horne, O28337.
- × Kibbey Minton Horne, O28057.

- × Saul Horowitz, Jr., 027973.
- × Lynn Wood Hoskins, Jr., 028713.
- × Granville Watkins Hough, 028399.
- × Joseph Edward Houseworth 3d, 028584.
- × Thomas Moore Huddleston, 028340.
- × Robert Stout Hughes, 028350.
- × William Arthur Humphreys, 028348.
- × David Niesley Hutchison, 027928.
- × Henry Laurance Ingham 2d, 028649.
- × James Homer Wallace Inskeep, 028682.
- × Paul Mills Ireland, Jr., 028288.
- × Robert Overton Isbell, 028156.
- × Albert Russell Ives, Jr., 028675.
- × Charles Maples Jacob, Jr., 028203.
- × Peter Michael Jacula, 028716.
- × Arthur William Jank, 027926.
- × Joseph Anthony Jansen, 027964.
- × Wilbur Fields Joffrion, 028102.
- × James Wiley Johnson, 028362.
- × Richard Allan Johnson, 028145.
- × Sewall Harvey Emiler Johnson, 028712.
- × Alfred Henderson Jones, 027407.
- × Edward William Jones, 028724.
- × John Thomas Jones, 028214.
- × Amos Azariah Jordan, Jr., 027895.
- × Clarence Eugene Jordan, Jr., 028078.
- × Edwin Mortimer Joseph, 028522.
- × Albert Enzo Joy, 028534.
- × Jean Krummel Joyce, 028284.
- × Warren Stanley Jungerheld, 028662.
- × William Joyce Kaliff, 028594.
- × John George Kamaras, 028100.
- × Robert Vincent Kane, 028612.
- × Kent Keehn, 028336.
- × Paul Aloysius Kelley, 028688.
- × Minor Lee Kelso, 028745.
- × William Raycroft Kelty, Jr., 028322.
- × Robert Carleton Key, 028072.
- × Clarence Wade Kingsbury, 028325.
- × Harrison Benson Kinney, 028259.
- × Richard Martin Kinney, 028609.
- × William Martin Kiser, 028329.
- × Alfred Ruprecht Kitts, 039483.
- × Roland Arthur Kline, 028747.
- × Robert Edmund Knapp, 028079.
- × Harlan Gustave Koch, 028725.
- × Jack Wilson Kopald, 028073.
- × Robert Ernest Kren, 028277.
- × James Von Kanel Ladd, 028464.
- × Andrew Wilton Lamar, Jr., 028240.
- × Robert Jones Lamb, Jr., 028667.
- × Robert Alexander Land, 028368.
- × Benjamin Lester Landis, Jr., 027963.
- × David Seffers Lane, 028043.
- × Ralph Irving LaRock, 028159.
- × Wayne Emerson Lawson, 028450.
- × Albert Marshall Leavitt, 028218.
- × Robert Vernon Lee, Jr., 027974.
- × Daniel Marshall Leininger, 027992.
- × Robert Emil Lenzner, 028082.
- × Theodore Julian Lepski, 028571.
- × Daniel Louis Levy, Jr., 028295.
- × William Warner Lewis, Jr., 028433.
- × William Theodore Lincoln, 028161.
- × Arthur James Lochrie, Jr., 028142.
- × Dale Earnest Lockard, 027252.
- × James Robert Loomer, 028383.
- × Malcolm Eldridge MacDonald, 028701.
- × Clyde Bruce MacKenzie, 028122.
- × Thomas Harold Mahan, 028448.
- × Daniel Francis Mahony, 028281.
- × Aaron Daniel Maier, 050559.
- × Robert Joseph Malley, 027978.
- × Robert Langham March, 028191.
- × Earl Frederick Markle, 028490.
- × Samuel Rucks Martin, 028044.
- × Stephen Andrew Matejov, 028372.
- × John Randolph Mathias, 028042.
- × Jack Franklin Matteson, 028221.
- × Walter Stanley Mattox, 028592.
- × James Hubert McBride, 028622.
- × Thomas Henry McBryde, 028188.
- × Charles Francis McCarty, 028715.
- × Clarence Edison McChristian, Jr., 028504.
- × William McCollam, Jr., 027896.
- × Thomas Roderick McCormick, 028680.
- × Robert Watt McCoy, 028735.
- × Edward Francis McCue, 028118.
- × John Daniel Henry McDonough, 028183.
- × James Madison McGarity, 028406.
- × William Herbert McMaster, 027913.
- × John Calvin McWhorter, 028148.
- × Joseph Otto Meerbott, Jr., 028352.
- × Clarence Miles Mendenhall, 3d, 028728.
- × Ralph Anthony Meola, Jr., 028702.
- × Doyle Merritt, 028174.
- × Needham Phillips Mewborn, 028645.
- × John David Miley, 028586.
- × George Livingston Miller, 028013.
- × Lawrence Miller, 028081.
- × Leo John Miller, 028011.
- × Carey Wayne Milligan, 028125.
- × Thornton Mitchell Milton, 028032.
- × Jack Harrison Montague, 028625.
- × Robert Alexander Montgomery, 028697.
- × Raymond Turck Moore, 028652.
- × Edward John Morgan, 028257.
- × Daniel Reardon Moriarty, 028607.
- × Jack Warren Morris, 028646.
- × Robert Franklin Morris, 028171.
- × Roy Joseph Mossy, 028687.
- × George Carlisle Muir, Jr., 028457.
- × Arthur Andrew Murphy, 027951.
- × Morgan Joyce Murphy, 028706.
- × Leon Bowman Musser, Jr., 027922.
- × Charles Robert Myer, 028091.
- × John William Nance, 028602.
- × Wayne Stanley Nichols, 027999.
- × Roger Hurless Nye, 028010.
- × Elmer Raymond Ochs, 028547.
- × Patrick Joseph O'Connor, 028509.
- × Carroll Raymond O'Neill, 028505.
- × Gordon Henry Oosting, 027958.
- × George Frederick Otte, Jr., 028164.
- × Thomas Sawyer Owen, 028544.
- × John Kenneth Paden, Jr., 028136.
- × Stephen Joseph Pagano, 028463.
- × Francis Miller Palmatier, 028684.
- × Bernard Joseph Pankowski, 027925.
- × Alexander Papajohn, 028413.
- × Alexander James Papatones, 028623.
- × Thomas Williams Pardue, Jr., 028576.
- × Joseph Dodge Park, 028597.
- × Clifford Hutton Parke, Jr., 028410.
- × John Griffin Parker, 028250.
- × William Croom Parker, 028140.
- × William Robert Parker, 028421.
- × Eleazar Farmlly 4th, 028423.
- × Robert Francis Patterson, 028302.
- × George Smith Patton, 028685.
- × Arthur William Pence, Jr., 028440.
- × William Fuller Pence, 028112.
- × Billy Pat Pendergrass, 027985.
- × Ralph Hugh Pennington, 027927.
- × Joseph Peter Pepe, 028471.
- × Ernest Anthony Pepin, 028531.
- × John Perkins 3d, 027931.
- × Wilton Burton Persons, Jr., 027975.
- × Alexander Dominio Perwich, 028193.
- × David Merritt Peters, 028581.
- × Rocco Anthony Petrone, 027972.
- × Eugene Vincent Pfauth, 028256.
- × Thomas Edward Pfeiffer, 028635.
- × Robert Hazen Phillips, 028708.
- × Charles Sumner Pierce, 027888.
- × Wade Hampton Pitts, Jr., 028022.
- × Richard John Pitzer, 028495.
- × Howard Ernst Pleuss, 028608.
- × Richard Sharon Pohl, 028374.
- × Reuben Pomerantz, 028261.
- × Frank William Porter, Jr., 028503.
- × George Jewel Porter, 028601.
- × Edward Adorno Powers, 027394.
- × E. Lloyd Powers, 028045.
- × John Thomas Price, Jr., 028369.
- × Thomas Gaetano Provenzano, 028346.
- × Murray Putzer, 028007.
- × Raoul Jean Quantz, 028169.
- × Everett Lipscomb Rea, 028415.
- × William Thomas Reeder, 028540.
- × Robert Bradley Rheault, 028111.
- × William Gibson Richards, 028460.
- × Robert Tyler Richmond, Jr., 028525.
- × Francis Albert Richter, 028347.
- × Louis Nelson Roberts, 028521.
- × Elisha Miller Robinson, Jr., 028541.
- × Adolphus Worrell Roffe, 027848.
- × Guy Arnold Rogers, 028207.
- × Joseph Barnett Rogers, 028233.
- × Selwyn Phillips Rogers, Jr., 027991.
- × Lewis William Rose, 027987.
- × Irving Granville Rouillard, 028177.
- × Del Patrick Rovis, 028732.
- × Edward James Roxbury, Jr., 028075.
- × Richard Lincoln Ruble, 028695.
- × Robert Martin Rufsvold, 027933.
- × Mason Pittman Rumney, Jr., 028024.
- × Robert Irwin Rush, 028660.
- × John Ambler Sadler, 028743.
- × Richard Robert Sandoval, 028017.
- × Marshall Sanger, 028327.
- × Edward A. Saunders, 027904.
- × William Ferdinand Scharre, Jr., 028085.
- × William Powers Schneider, 027979.
- × Frank Carl Schoen, 028590.
- × Jack Lawrence Schram, 027933.
- × Willis Ervin Schug, Jr., 028039.
- × Herbert Ardis Schulke, Jr., 028014.
- × John Morris Schuman, Jr., 028269.
- × Loxley Radford Scott, 027772.
- × Robert William Seaman, 028668.
- × William Thaden Seeber, 028306.
- × Maurice Serotta, 028198.
- × Leslie Neal Shade, Jr., 028698.
- × Eugene Gibb Sharkoff, 028224.
- × Amos Blanchard Shattuck 4th, 028146.
- × George Elmer Sheffer, Jr., 028120.
- × Robert Xavier Sheffield, 028734.
- × Fields Early Shelton, 028600.
- × David Kirkwood Sheppard, 027919.
- × Robert Morin Shoemaker, 028097.
- × John Merwin Shultz, 028341.
- × Roy Gayle Simkins, Jr., 028560.
- × Charles James Simmons, 028133.
- × Charles Maze Simpson 3d, 027957.
- × John Eldredge Simpson, 028196.
- × William Craton Screven Simpson, 028381.
- × Christopher Booth Sinclair, Jr., 028265.
- × Samuel Charles Skemp, Jr., 028210.
- × Rollin White Skilton, 028642.
- × Charles Robert Smith, 050542.
- × David Halstead Smith, 027903.
- × William Robert Smith, 028562.
- × Harry Clayton Smythe, Jr., 028107.
- × Russell Edward Speake, 028436.
- × Emer Gene Sprague, 028555.
- × Norman Theodore Stanfield, 027945.
- × John Edward Stannard, 028442.
- × Thomas Jefferson Stapleton, 028285.
- × Dudley Scott Stark, Jr., 028439.
- × Ralph Allen Starner, 028482.
- × Robert Lee Steele, 028429.
- × Kenneth John Steen, 028050.
- × John Ember Sterling, Jr., 027952.
- × Keith Dennis Stidham, 028216.
- × Harold Joseph Stirling, 028182.
- × Richard Leonard Stone, 028176.
- × William Leete Stone 3d, 028538.
- × Robert Warren Storm, 028742.
- × Milton Albert Strain, 027894.
- × Stratis John Stratis, 028114.
- × Oliver Day Street 3d, 028053.
- × Richard Wendell Streiff, 028060.
- × William Richard Stroud, 028201.
- × Robert Tilghman Strudwick, 028596.
- × Charles Robert Hatch Supplee, 027924.
- × Robert Knley Swab, 028709.
- × William Britton Teglund, 028186.
- × Harold Alva Terrell, Jr., 028132.
- × Blucher Stanley Tharp, Jr., 028558.
- × Raymond Edward Thayer, 028275.
- × Vernley Fred Thomas, 028037.
- × William Kappes Thomasset, 027943.
- × Elbert Satterlee Throckmorton, 028339.
- × John Royster Thurman 3d, 028225.
- × Samuel Hartman Title, 028507.
- × Lewis Burton Tixier, 028276.
- × Allan Curtiss Torgerson, 028619.
- × Oscar William Traber, Jr., 028030.
- × John Russell Treadwell, 027976.
- × William Harry Trotter, 028246.
- × Guy Kent Troy, 028162.
- × Richard Cabell Tuck, 027955.
- × Harlan Winthrop Tucker, 028153.
- × Robert Busill Tully, 028678.
- × George Earl Turnmeyer, Jr., 056735.
- × Max March Ulrich, 027911.
- × Kenneth Cruikshank VanAuken, 028168.
- × Edwin Renalds Van Deusen, 028425.
- × John William Vester, 028280.
- × Alfred Henry Victor, Jr., 027938.
- × William SacHarov Volmer, 028524.
- × Robert Thomas Wagner, 028232.

× Ray Moore Wagoner, Jr., O27940.
 × Richard Harding Walker, O28222.
 × Sam Sims Walker, O28197.
 × Josiah Ara Wallace, Jr., O28297.
 × Matthew Reid Wallis, O28068.
 × Joe Holleman Warren, Jr., O27960.
 × John Wiley Warren, O27752.
 × Norman Cooper Watkins, O28131.
 × Donald Scott Watson, O28316.
 × George Stanley Webb, Jr., O28015.
 × William Hayes Webb, O28263.
 × Edwin Leo Weber, Jr., O28178.
 × Albert Dunbar Wedemeyer, O28653.
 × Marvin Stuart Weinstein, O28149.
 × Norman Emanuel Weiss, O28121.
 × James Clyde Welch, Jr., O28367.
 × Anthony Patrick Wesolowski, O28155.
 × Charles Leroy Wesolowsky, O28704.
 × Percy Louis Wheeler, O28301.
 × Robert Doyno Woodley White, O28311.
 × Robert Menifee White, Jr., O28530.
 × William Jackson Whitener, O28041.
 × John Day Whitmore, O28497.
 × Jere Otis Whittington, O28411.
 × John Scholto Wieringa, Jr., O28644.
 × Richard Minter Wildrick, O28019.
 × Benjamin Bertram Williams, O28515.
 × Charles Torrey Williams, O27923.
 × Charles Gurley Williamson, Jr., O28494.
 × Robert Gregg Williamson, O27901.
 × Minter Lowther Wilson, Jr., O28244.
 × Robert Trent Winfree, Jr., O28189.
 × James Emmett Wirrick, O28529.
 × John William Wiss, O28154.
 × Duquesne Abraham Wolf, O28187.
 × Herbert Eric Wolff, O39485.
 × Allen Howland Wood 3d, O28672.
 × Harris Harold Woods, O28190.
 × John McReynolds Wozencraft, O27899.
 × William Robert Wray, O27949.
 × William Heaton Young, O28333.
 × Keith Burns Zimmerman, O28266.

To be captain, Judge Advocate General's Corps

× Marshall Ellice Bailey, O63737.
 × Alva Harlan Bandy, O63230.
 × Cabell Flournoy Cobbs, O63840.
 × John Horace Dodson, O62801.
 × Henry Arthur Fisher, Jr., O63274.
 × Cecil Lavone Forinash, O62846.
 × Rawls Harrell Frazier, O61967.
 × John Forest Goodman, Jr., O62997.
 × William Penn Goodman, O62007.
 × Robert Falkner Grabb, O61969.
 × Clifford Edwin Harp, O63800.
 × Joseph Burns Kelly, O63232.
 × Jack Pennington Lawler, O61968.
 × Albert Charles Malone, Jr., O63275.
 × Thomas Francis Meagher, Jr., O63117.
 × Thomas Henry Morton, O63179.
 × John Lawrence Naler, O63736.
 × James Eugene Rice, O63801.
 × Paul Henry Schroy, O61970.
 × Richard Wesley Snyder, O63228.
 × Earl Castleman Thomas, O63178.
 × Charles M. Thompson, O62993.
 × Collin Ottawa Villines, O63231.
 × Melburn Neale Washburn, O63273.
 × Edward James Whalen, O63177.
 × Jean Albert Wolf, O63229.
 × Charles Kenney Wright, Jr., O63733.

To be captain, Medical Corps

× Clay Franklin Barritt, O62798.
 × Kevin Gerard Barry, O63478.
 × Robert Isaac Bosman, O65437.
 × Warren Harvey Brune, O66613.
 × John Edward Buess, O65436.
 × Richard Omri Bullis, Jr., O62797.
 × Charles Philip Carson, O65961.
 × Warren Cavill Evans, O61190.
 × Robert Wesley Green, O65461.
 × Nikolaus Joseph Anton Keller, O61957.
 × George Albert Levi, O65439.
 × John Frederic Ljunggren, O63219.
 × John Charles Marchesi, O66045.
 × Walter Sherman Mizell, O65438.
 × John de la Salle Morris, O65440.
 × George Elbert Omer, Jr., O63836.
 × Robert Holland Quinn, O67605.
 × William Lawson Richardson, O65441.

× Thomas Duncan Sellers, O65432.
 × Leo Henry Silverman, O65435.

To be captain, Dental Corps

× John Henry Belser, O62794.
 × Robert Francis Campion, O61956.
 × Stanley Sheppard Cohen, O61955.
 × Byron Joseph Greany, O62986.
 × James Willard Grey, Jr., O58737.
 × Robert Wayne Hobson, O58278.
 × Bernard J. Nielander, Jr., O61191.
 × Donald A. Norris, Jr., O65576.
 × Charles Mason Smith, O62796.
 × Raymond Walter Tomczak, O62795.
 × Robert Hamilton West, O62985.

To be captain, Veterinary Corps

× Elwin Raymond Prather, O60766.

To be captain, Medical Service Corps

× Bernard Balkov, O56775.

To be captain, chaplains

× William Prentiss Barrett, O67551.
 × James William Helt, O66161.
 × Emil Francis Joseph Kapusta, O66171.
 × James Whittier Morrill, O66184.

The following named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be first lieutenants

* × Alfred Matthew Adams, O65721.
 × John Francis Ahern, Jr., A66132.
 * × Lowell Adren Aitken, O60951.
 × Erwin Frederick Albrecht, Jr., O67636.
 × Edwin Wilbur Allen, Jr., O61226.
 × Milton Allen, A63006.
 × Clarence Edward Apple, O61149.
 * × Andrew Jackson Armstrong, O61102.
 × Charles Martin Attmore, Jr., O65943.
 × George Everett Balcom 2d, O65315.
 * × Kenneth Keith Barclay, O65285.
 × William Spencer Barnes, O62848.
 * × Andrew McIver Barr, O62281.
 * × George Wallace Bass, Jr., O60268.
 * × Cyrus William Bassett, O60945.
 × Benjamin Forrest Bateman, O62037.
 * × Richard Arthur Baughman, O60244.
 × Robert Howard Beck, O66134.
 * × William Allen Beddoe, O60920.
 * × Thomas Frederick Begley, O60897.
 * × Karl Francis Bennett, O65750.
 * × Edward Everett Betts, O65950.
 × Leland Ellsworth Beyersdorff, O62014.
 × Harlan LeRoy Bjork, O62850.
 * × George Shannon Black, O65953.
 × William Dale Boggs, O67646.
 * × Stephen John Borys, O67790.
 * × Robert Ulric Boyd, Jr., O66137.
 × Charles Stanley Brantley, O62011.
 * × Charles Richard Breed, O65302.
 * × John Augusta Brenner, O60861.
 * × Lawrence Smyth Brice, O60867.
 × Remer Young Brinson, O61980.
 × Stafford Reade Brooke, Jr., O65955.
 * × Richard Mayhew Brown, O61086.
 * × William James Browning, O61114.
 × Gunther Albert Brumme, O62853.
 × John Andrew Bryan, O61163.
 * × James Harold Buck, O62845.
 * × John Lawrence Buckley, O65288.
 × Murray Novelle Bullard, O62020.
 × Burr Ellis Burgess, O60302.
 × Lloyd Leslie Burke, O61246.
 * × James Charles Busson, O60944.
 * × James Francis Butler, O65960.
 × James Vernon Caffrey, Jr., O61263.
 * × Danford Scott Carroll, O65499.
 * × Edwin Thomas Carroll, O60941.
 × Paul Neal Casper, O60255.
 × Harold Milton Chadick, O65963.
 * × Robert Lee Chamberlain, O60954.
 * × Fred Robert Champion, O61020.
 * × J. Milton Christianson, O65936.
 * × Herbert Eugene Clark, O61215.
 * × Warren Melvin Clark, O65294.
 * × Arthur Hopper Collins, Jr., O65500.
 × Bernard Jackson Conroy, O61249.
 × Lodwick Monroe Cook, O61250.
 * × Edward Olin Coursen, O60309.
 * × Arthur L. Cox, O65305.
 × Robert Lloyd Cox, O61261.
 * × Edward Vaughan Crawford, O60967.
 × Terrell James Crawford, Jr., O62852.
 × Anthony Bandeira Cristo, O62849.
 * × Eugene Franklin Crooks, O65971.
 * × George Jeffrey Crowe, O61026.
 × John Sheppard Culpepper, Jr., O61223.
 * × Joseph Tandy Culpepper, O65972.
 * × Robert Lee Danilavez, O61112.
 * × Edward Parks Davis, Jr., O65975.
 × James Hardwick Davis, O61142.
 * × John G. Dawson, O60280.
 * × Anthony Carmine DeBellis, O60862.
 * × Donald Robert de Camara, O61108.
 * × William Radcliffe Deeley, O65977.
 * × Gordon Bartlett deLashmet, O61054.
 × Charles Roderick Dezafray, O61245.
 * × Jack Harry Dibrell, O65979.
 * × William MacLean Dickson, O65502.
 * × Robert Curtis Diehl, O65980.
 * × John Dissek, Jr., O61034.
 × John Paul Dobbins, O61146.
 × Andrew Dolziski, O65983.
 × James Winner Donald, O66146.
 × Robert George Dorsey, O61262.
 * × James Dowling, O65985.
 * × Lawrence Eugene Driscoll, O60288.
 × William Henry Drisko, O61152.
 * × Hanz Karl Druener, O65310.
 × Thomas Edward Duffy, O62029.
 × Roy Hollifield Duggan, Jr., O66147.
 * × William L. Durham, O61043.
 * × William Lee Durrant, Jr., O60858.
 * × Lewis Vernon Edner, O60919.
 * × Arthur Joseph Elian, O60946.
 × Calvin Warren Ellis, O63005.
 * × Henry Harris Emerson, O61053.
 × Robert Wesley Emmert, O62851.
 * × John Gibson Engstrom, O63001.
 × Murray Herbert Falk, O61238.
 * × William Arthur Feek, Jr., O66149.
 * × Pelham Leander Felder 3d, O61036.
 × Harold Payne Fields, O62032.
 * × Merlin Wayne Foerster, O65289.
 × Leslie Rudisill Forney, Jr., O61221.
 * × John Frech, Jr., O60879.
 × Cecil Robert French, O61155.
 * × James Thomas Fulghum, O60267.
 * × John Louis Fuller, O60873.
 * × Robert D. Funke, O60284.
 × Maurice Aloysius Gainey, Jr., O61258.
 × Elmer John Gajnok, O65999.
 × James Leonidas Gaither, O66151.
 * × James Milton Glauber, O61134.
 * × Robert Beauchamp Gleason, O60292.
 * × James Parker Godsey, O65307.
 * × George Francis Goodspeed, Jr., O60272.
 * × Paul Peter Gotowicki, O60910.
 × Carl William Graefe, O65749.
 * × Francis Porter Graves, Jr., O60252.
 × Francois Denis Gravois, Jr., O62009.
 × Calvin Edgar Green, O60913.
 * × Joseph Edward Greene, O61031.
 * × Robert Lyle Greer, O60262.
 × Allen Jones Grieger, O61088.
 * × Marion Immanuel Guest, O60856.
 × Kenneth Ray Haas, O61109.
 * × John Houston Haddock, Jr., O61037.
 * × Mickey Tom Haggard, O61004.
 * × James Lowell Halcomb, O65751.
 * × James Marlowe Hanson, O60999.
 * × Charles DeGraff Hargreaves, O60875.
 × Benjamin Franklin Harmon, O61218.
 * × Harry Howard Harpold, Jr., O66008.
 × James Bernard Hatch, O61156.
 * × Errol Edwin Hayes, Jr., O61032.
 × Marcus David Hays, O67695.
 * × Robert Thompson Heder, O60863.
 * × Herbert Jimmie Hedrick, O61216.
 * × Joseph Henry Heiker, O61133.
 × Wilton Albert Herring, Jr., O66017.
 × Wilbur Jay Hewitt, O63123.
 × Richard Goodman Hicks, O62033.
 * × Thomas Blair Hobson, Jr., O61105.
 * × John Joseph Hoch, O65287.
 × John Leon Hofues, Jr., O61231.
 × Willard Dale Hogan, O66020.

*John Alexander Hollingsworth, O60881.
 *William Julian Hord, O60289.
 *George Combs Horton, O61013.
 *William Stanley Horton, O60222.
 *Ernest Ogg Houseman, Jr., O61007.
 *Robert Albert Houser, O60258.
 *Cecil Robison Huff, O60866.
 *Charles March Hunter, O61014.
 *Charles Thomas Hutzler, O62016.
 *Joseph Milton Irvin, O60308.
 *Norman Arthur Jensen, O66167.
 *George Martin Johnson, O60285.
 *Walter Alexander Johnson, Jr., O66029.
 *George Washington Johnston, O60877.
 *Richard Yates Johnston, O60286.
 *Richard Landy Jones, O63745.
 *Roy Calvin Jones, O61213.
 *Ondre Maurice Karns, O61974.
 *William Henry Kastner, O61044.
 *George Edward Kaso, O61003.
 *Robert Stanley Kellar, O63238.
 *George Lawrence Kelley, O60914.
 *Victor John Kelly, O67706.
 *Donald E. Kenney, O61029.
 *Joseph James Koontz, O60254.
 *Reginald Wales Koseki, O65094.
 *Murray Martin Lewis, O66036.
 *James Anderson Lillard, O63004.
 *Ronald Argyle Liston, O67714.
 *Robert Forgie Little, Jr., O66039.
 *William Joseph Lockhart, O62025.
 *Charles Henry Long, O61120.
 *James Edward Longsdorf, O60975.
 *Richard Meigs Love, O67717.
 *Charles Wendell Luke, O62022.
 *Paul R. Lunsford, O61052.
 *William Martin Luse, O66042.
 *Robert Joseph Lynch, O60253.
 *James Farris Lynn, O66043.
 *Wayman Horace Lytle, O60921.
 *Frederick Morse MacGregor, Jr., O60972.
 *William McLauren Major, Jr., O65312.
 *Howard Heathfield Mann, O60259.
 *Raymond Atkinson Marks, O60991.
 *James William Martin, O63244.
 *John Harrell Mason, O60287.
 *Charles Albert Matlach, O60894.
 *Ralph Albert Mattara, O66047.
 *Walter Lloyd Mayo, Jr., O60978.
 *Charles Edward Mayrand, O60922.
 *Robert Smith McClenaghan, O65283.
 *Ardie Elbert McClure, Jr., O66048.
 *William Chevis McCorkle, O61038.
 *Otto Louis McCormick, O66049.
 *Joseph Lewis McCoy, O61243.
 *Purdy Belvin McLeod, Jr., O67724.
 *Daniel Frederick McNeil, O60277.
 *Ulmer Lamar McNeill, O61110.
 *Terrence Stocker Meade, O61225.
 *Joe Glenn Mears, O66052.
 *Hector Homer Mendietta, O66053.
 *John Davis Meredith, O61214.
 *Carl Leonard Merritt, O66054.
 *George Harvey Meyer, O61113.
 *Edward Duncan Middleton, Jr., O61107.
 *William Calvin Miles, O67726.
 *Daniel Ludrick Miller, O61228.
 *Richard Sheely Miller, O62015.
 *Robert Byron Miller, O60872.
 *James Morgan Minter, O62019.
 *John Angelo Mittino, O60305.
 *Donald Wilbert Moak, O60902.
 *Charles Steele Moody, Jr., O60927.
 *Russell John Moon, O61064.
 *Virgil Carthell Moon, O61132.
 *George Perry Mooney, O65295.
 *Lee Brent Moore, O62026.
 *Lee Permenter Moore, O65482.
 *Carl Edward Morris, O60956.
 *William Chester Mundorf, O67731.
 *Paul Joseph Bruno Murphy, Jr., O66186.
 *Thomas Alford Murphy, O61973.
 *Henry John Nachtsheim, Jr., O61139.
 *Herbert Frank Neller, Jr., O63003.
 *Lloyd Hampton Newcomer, Jr., O62018.
 *Wesley Graydon Nichols, O61010.
 *John Joseph Nienstadt, O67732.
 *Charles Edward Nix, O61137.
 *Eugene Vernon Norris, O65292.
 *John McNeil Norton, O61041.
 *Andrew Richard O'Connor, O61103.
 *John Charles Ogilvie, O63491.
 *Robert Theodore Ojendyk, O60976.

*Frank Morat O'Quinn, O61049.
 *Howard White Overstake, O61008.
 *William Oscar Parker, O61106.
 *William Harold Parmenter, O66066.
 *Henry Addison Pate, Jr., O61217.
 *Minor Peeples, Jr., O60915.
 *Paul Alexander Pencola, O65300.
 *Frank Mercier Pender, O61253.
 *Gerald Leo Perry, Jr., O60184.
 *Russell Perry, O61144.
 *William Murphy Perry, O61159.
 *George Edwards Peters, Jr., O61975.
 *Robert Leroy Peters, O61978.
 *Willard Thomas Pfueger, O62008.
 *Clifford John Phifer, O61254.
 *Ernest Edgar Phillips, Jr., O60942.
 *Theodore R. Pickett, Jr., O60899.
 *Frederick Allen Pieper, O61192.
 *Stanley Ivan Pilgrim, O63002.
 *Jack Thomas Pink, O60869.
 *Joseph Raymond Pirkil, O60898.
 *Jack Harlow Place, O67739.
 *Bernard John Ploshay, Jr., O65309.
 *Alvin Allen Poag, Jr., O62023.
 *James Vardman Pogue, O60973.
 *Donald Frank Polden, O65308.
 *Clarence Wellborn Pratt, O61227.
 *Richard Lee Prillaman, O66073.
 *Denzil Lynnwood Pritchard, O66163.
 *Albert Sidney Pugh 3d, O66074.
 *Benjamin Harrison Purcell, O61035.
 *William Throop Purdy, O62024.
 *Ernest August Rajala, O62010.
 *Oliver Allen Ray, O66079.
 *James Channing Redford, O65298.
 *John Francis Regan, O60859.
 *Harold Whitaker Rehm, Jr., O66080.
 *Roderick Dhu Renick, Jr., O66081.
 *Delzie Carol Revels, O67744.
 *Tom Hunter Reynolds, O62017.
 *Robert Hymer Rice, O66083.
 *John Allen Richbourg, O61118.
 *Hugh Hays Riddle, O66194.
 *Charles Ross Roberts, O61255.
 *Claude LeRoy Roberts, Jr., O66085.
 *Ernest Pinckney Robinson, O60896.
 *James Robert Ross, O67747.
 *Terry Charles Salt, O60265.
 *Alfred George Sapp, O61256.
 *Alonzo O. C. Sargent, O66200.
 *Lawrence Lester Savage, Jr., O62027.
 *Richard Henry Sawyer, O61979.
 *Wesley Clinton Scarborough, O60916.
 *Joseph Frank Schall, O65301.
 *William Charles Schemmel, O60281.
 *Marcus Carl Scheumann, Jr., O66094.
 *Daniel Farren Schungel, O65286.
 *Oreste Saugui Sclascia, O67753.
 *Thomas Mayes Scovill, O65311.
 *Zadig Yeprem Setian, O66095.
 *Joseph Henry Shaffield 3d, O60299.
 *Harry Gerhard Sherblom, O65284.
 *Lawrence Daniel Shields, O66097.
 *Stanton E. Sill, O61046.
 *Henry Simon, Jr., O60886.
 *Howard Johnson Simpson, O60987.
 *Samuel Slyman, O66100.
 *Everett Francis Smalley, Jr., O60303.
 *Daniel Griffith Smaw 3d, O65306.
 *Harold Franklin Smith, Jr., O66101.
 *Leroy Walter Smith, Jr., O66202.
 *Philip Burke Smith, O60911.
 *Roddy Lee Smith, O66203.
 *Joseph Vincent Spitzer, Jr., O66103.
 *Max Robert Stallcup, O60279.
 *Karl Frank Stark, O60929.
 *Phillip Harrison Stevens, O67763.
 *James William Stewart, O61248.
 *Stephen Wayne Smith, Jr., O63501.
 *Francis Joseph Stoeker, O66106.
 *Ransom David Stone, O62034.
 *Rufus Cornelius Streater, O60901.
 *Joe B. Sullivan, Jr., O60923.
 *Malcolm Arthur Sussel, O67764.
 *Lawrence Roy Tassie, O60964.
 *James Henry Tate, Jr., O61222.
 *Robert Roy Taylor, Jr., O62847.
 *David Reid Teener, O60871.
 *Addison Terry, O60883.
 *Henry Smith Thigpen, O60264.
 *Charles Edwin Thomann, O61005.
 *Hal E. Tindall, O60918.
 *Ralph Simon Treadwell, O61242.

*William Gladstone Trigg, O67771.
 *William Jacob Tropp, Jr., O60860.
 *Hillard Jay Trubitt, O62035.
 *Richard David True, O60864.
 *William Francis Turner, O60957.
 *Willie L. Tyus, O60306.
 *Vincent Thomas Van Sickle, O60257.
 *Billy Mills Vaughn, O60893.
 *Euell Motie Vinson, O63237.
 *Jack Lee Waddell, O66114.
 *Thomas King Waddell, O61266.
 *Eugene Paul Walter, O60928.
 *Kenneth Watson, Jr., O61233.
 *James Marlin Welch, O60270.
 *Vincent Charles Werder, Jr., O67778.
 *William John Whelan, O60857.
 *Ben Owen White, Jr., O60291.
 *Charles James White, O65314.
 *Marcus Leon Whitfield, O61230.
 *Adna Godfrey Wilde, Jr., O60865.
 *Edward Thomas Williams, O60958.
 *Robert Carl Williams, O60266.
 *Wayman Edward Williams, O66125.
 *Walter George Wolfe, O63423.
 *Marion Madison Wood, O61128.
 *Thomas George Woods, O67783.
 *Clayton Lyle Wretling, O60931.
 *Thomas Casper Wyatt, O66128.
 *Douglas Ramsey Wyllie, O60304.
 *James Lawrence Yacavone, Jr., O60263.
 *Robert Allen Yoder, O60970.
 *John Young 3d, O60278.
 *Donald James Zimmerlin, O61012.
 *Frederick Robert Zurth, O65290.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

*Robert Morris Altman, O65304.
 *Milton Braveman, O65501.
 *Francis Gerald Dickinson, O65313.
 *Richard Murray Diemel, O65981.
 *David William Duttweiler, O6498.
 *Frank Gates Favorite, Jr., O65949.
 *Raymond Jones Franz, O65992.
 *Roy Lambert Kackley, Jr., O66030.
 *Fergus Thomas Monahan, O65291.
 *Carlyle Nibley, Jr., O65297.
 *Thomas Hugh Plemon, Jr., O66070.
 *Donald Lee Price, O66072.
 *Daniel Joseph Reynolds, O66082.
 *John Earl Scanlon, O62012.
 *Leslie John Shellhase, O66096.
 *George Charles Stein, O61025.
 *Herbert Jean Thompson, O67625.
 *Vernon John Tipton, O65299.
 *Bernard John Wiest, O66122.
 *Gordon Willett, O66123.

To be first lieutenant, Women's Army Corps

*Dorothy Clare Carson, L356.
 *Delma Grey George, L405.
 *Lola Marie Ireland, L346.
 *Barbara Eunice Knudsen, L349.
 *Julia Elizabeth Ledbetter, L392.
 *Elsie Jane Metcalf, L342.
 *Lois Cornelia Putman, L343.
 *Cheryle Mary Riggs, L399.
 *Mary Lou Truslow, L344.
 *Frances Weir, L406.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 16, 1950. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonel, Army Nurse Corps

*Eleanor Roberta Asleson, N56.
 *Ruby Grace Bradley, N87.
 *Eileen Winifred Brady, N91.
 *Isa Pifer Gazelle, N89.
 *Edith Shacklette Grimes, N90.
 *Francis Cecil Gunn, N95.
 *Clara Marie Kiely, N101.
 *Irene Johanna Klemp, N556.
 *Hortense Eleanor McKay, N110.
 *Eileen Kathryn Murphy, N98.
 *Mary Frances Prucha, N72.
 *Mary Matilda Steppan, N113.

To be major, Army Nurse Corps

Nina Alm, N2227.
 × Dorothy Jean Barber, N2029.
 Elizabeth Steenburgh Chamberlin, N2032.
 Geneva Helen Culpepper, N2121.
 × Sarah Ruth Curtis, N2361.
 Mary Louise Dombrosky, N2036.
 Eula Rosalie Falls, N812.
 Eleanor Mae Garen, N1879.
 Elsie Kathryn Hoin, N2230.
 Eva Doris Houston, N1950.
 Mary Florene Hyman, N1953.
 Marie Kimmet, N2037.
 Gladys Lavena Lenze, N224.
 Martha Marie Staelens, N2360.
 Betatrice Estelle Tracey, N1952.
 Mildred Stewart Turner, N1856.
 Gladys May Welch, N2030.

To be captain, Army Nurse Corps

× Alyce Dorothea Gordon, N1617.

To be captain, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

× Marion Elaine Cook, R10134.
 × Mae Augusta Engsberg, M10032.
 × Phyllis Regina Strobel, M10069.
 × Mary Jane Torp, M10113.

To be first lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps

× Eleanor Alice Anderson, N1807.
 × Helen Louise Black, N1786.
 × Beverly Elaine Bochman, N1794.
 × June Lorraine Chambers, N1803.
 × Anastasia Amelia Chaponis, N1805.
 × Jean Mary Clawson, N1787.
 × Marilyn Minton Clay, N1793.
 × Jeanette Marion Confort, N1788.
 × Geraldine Victoria Coxwell, N1834.
 × Maxine Douglas, N1810.
 × Lillian Dunlap, N1785.
 × Eleanor Rita Gallagher, N1826.
 × Shirley Marie Gilson, N1824.
 × Aloha Betty-Marie Hammerly, N1815.
 × Marie Souza Lowry, N1837.
 × Petrina Marie Mead, N1797.
 × Helen Elaine Moode, N1835.
 × Lois Jean Moore, N1829.
 × Jean Ann Mulraney, N1812.
 × Shirley May Neill, N1838.
 × Florence Lelia Petty, N1792.
 × Irene Rose Zielinski Pishak, N1818.
 × Frances Carolyn Register, N1811.
 × Minerva Anne Senn, N1813.
 × Virginia Mary Sulpizio, N1802.
 × Patricia Ann Thrush, N1795.
 × Ruth Jane Vanderberg, N1808.
 × Phyllis Jeanne Verhonic, N1800.
 × Lenora Beal Weirick, N1819.
 × Helen Lorraine Wick, N1820.
 × Mildred Anne Wilcox, N1832.
 × Evelyn Mullins Wysor, N1804.
 × Petronia Mejias Yannoni, N1833.

To be first lieutenant, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

× Barbara Louise Kennon, R10100.
 × Myrna Hathcock Kerce, M10090.
 × June Elizabeth Williams, R10102.

(NOTE.—The officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (*) were promoted during the recess of the Senate.)

Show us how we may develop and safeguard our country's material interests, but, above all, how to protect and promote its moral and spiritual values.

Help us to see that history proves very conclusively that whole civilizations go down in confusion and chaos unless these values become regnant and potent in the life of humanity.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord who is always seeking our eternal good. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish the RECORD to show that my absence yesterday was due to the fact that I was on official business with the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on House Resolution 119, appropriating money for the Committee on Un-American Activities.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. STRINGFELLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRINGFELLOW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words today in behalf of a patriotic organization of which many of us are members and with which all are acquainted—the American Legion.

Tonight, many cold, lonely, and homesick American servicemen will lie huddled in foxholes in Korea. In Germany, Japan, Alaska, and countless other outposts around the world, members of our Armed Forces will be on guard to protect and preserve the citadels of democracy and freedom-loving people everywhere. Whether these American boys are soldiers, sailors, airmen, or marines, whether they are cold or warm, hungry or well fed, suffering from wounds or in the prime of physical condition, all of these men have one common denominator. They are all lonely—all a little homesick—all longing for Hometown, U. S. A.

Nothing is so important to a member of our armed services as a letter or call from home. What we may do or say here on the floor of the House of Representatives may shape the destiny of the world for years to come, yet it is not half so important to a man in a foxhole as a letter from his mother, his wife, or his sweetheart.

This last week I had the honor of being asked by the American Legion to introduce a new project being sponsored by the Legion called Hometown, U. S. A. This is a project through which the American Legion hopes to provide for

unique personal contact between members of the Armed Forces overseas and their loved ones in this country. The idea is simply this: Mothers, fathers, wives, sweethearts, friends, and other loved ones record a brief greeting to a serviceman together with a tune request, and these recorded messages are then processed and mailed by the American Legion directly to the serviceman for whom they are intended.

Through special arrangements with the armed services and with approval of the Secretary of Defense, overseas personnel will have an opportunity to record similar messages to their folks and loved ones at home. These messages will be cleared through a central American Legion office and forwarded to the appropriate hometown radio station for broadcast. Hundreds of radio stations in this country will devote portions of their broadcasting time to Hometown, U. S. A., messages.

While this is a new activity for the American Legion, the basic idea has been tested and proved successful. On August 28, 1948, a program identified as Stateside Calling was introduced over WTVM, the Armed Forces radio station in the Philippines. The format for the program was the same; that is, featuring an exchange of broadcast messages and tune dedications between troops in the Philippines and their folks back home. This program received wide acclaim and proved to be a tremendous morale booster, both for the troops and their loved ones at home. Radio stations in this country cooperated even to the extent of notifying relatives and friends in advance to be sure they would listen in for the greeting from their special GI.

Having formerly been in the field of radio broadcasting myself, I feel sure that a program such as Hometown, U. S. A., will have terrific human appeal. It provides the next best thing to face contact between mothers and sons, wives and husbands, sweethearts and friends. It permits a relationship at the heart-string level, a relationship that every person can feel and understand.

The Department of Defense and the separate services have given official and enthusiastic approval to the project as a valuable aid to troop morale. The Secretary of Defense has directed maximum cooperation on the part of all commanders, particularly the special service officers, who have been assigned the responsibility for handling the mechanics of this operation overseas. The Chief of Information for the Army has cabled theater commanders explaining Hometown, U. S. A., in detail and urging its activation on all bases. A directive letter over the Army Adjutant General's signature has been forwarded to all special services officers and public information officers from the command to the unit level calling for maximum use of facilities and publicity in behalf of the project. Enclosed with the letter will be a complete Hometown, U. S. A., kit, including standard operational procedure, sample request blanks, photographs of suggested visual displays, and so forth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, source of all our blessings, we are pausing at this noon hour to unite our minds and hearts in the sacrament of adoration and praise.

May we give ourselves in renewed surrender and devotion to Thy holy will for this is the only return we can make for the many manifestations of Thy bountiful providence.